PRICE, ANNAS.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,145—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1890.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Tonga Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
*Corrected up to March 1889.*
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs 57, per Hbd.
The finest Draught Beer shipped to Australia and the East.
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO., AGENTS

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain. | Friday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| † BOKHARA | 2955 | 600 | P. W. Case | 13th June |
| B.I. ROHILLA | 3611 | 700 | M. de Horne | 27th " |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 27th " |
| B.I. RUSSETTA | 3955 | 700 | G.W. Brady | 4th July |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | E. Crewe | 11th " |
| B.I. CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | J. L. Parfitt | 18th " |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 25th " |
| B.I. ROME | 5011 | 1000 | A. W. Adamson | 1st Aug. |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | E. Crewe | 8th " |
| B.I. PENINSULAR | 5500 | 10.0 | H. Wyatt | 15th " |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H.T. Weighell | 22nd " |
| B.I. BUTLEJ | 4205 | 800 | W.D. Worcester | 29th " |

The steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain. | 1890. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUTLEJ | 4205 | 800 | W. D. Worcester | 19th June. |
| PERIM | 3908 | 700 | P. Harris | 3rd July. |
| ORIENTAL | 5500 | 1000 | E. Stewart | 17th " |
| BOKHARA | 2955 | 500 | P. W. Case | 31st " |

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th May, 1890.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
### OCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

| Steamers. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOMENICO BALDUINO | 5,000 | 800 | 20th June 1890. |
| SINGAPORE | 5,000 | 800 | 10th July 1890. |
| RAFFAELE RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 800 | 1st August 1890. |
| PO | | | 20th August 1890. |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

### STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | To sail. |
|---|---|
| BISAGNO | On the 8th July 1890. |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 9th, 1890.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| aMARIA TERESA | R. Deperis | 4,200 | 600 | 15th June. |
| AMPHITRITE | G. Nicolich | 4,200 | 650 | 1st July. |
| POSEIDON | L. Lemesich | 4,200 | 650 | 1st August. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
a Will not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 130 |

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480. |

*Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

### STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MELPOMENE | Wallus chnig | 3,800 | 550 | 15th July. |

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| THISBE | E. Perini | 3,800 | 550 | 21st June. |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
8th April, 1890.

### MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
### FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
### TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th June 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p.m. in the Prince's Dock, as she will sail direct from thence.
A. SIMEON, Agent.
29, Esplanade Road.

### H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. SWORDSMAN, Captain Detlefsen, will leave Bombay for Zanzibar direct on or about 9th proximo. Mozambique's and Ibo's Cargo to be transhipped at Zanzibar. For freight and passage apply to
EBJEE SEWJEE, Agent.
93, Bazaar Gate, Bombay, 17th May, 1890.

### "ANCHOR LINE."

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S. S. ASIA ..... 3560 T. R. Wm. Russell ... to sail 17th June
S. S. PERSIA .... 3547 T. R. R. Hutchison ... to sail 5th July.

PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON (Overland from MARSEILLES). The above Steamer has been built especially in view of the Indian trade. All her Cabins being situated on the upper-deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Graham's Building, Bombay, 4th June, 1890.

### SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS,
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 11 a.m. on 15th June, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 11th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 12th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,979 tons, on or about 25th June.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about 12th June.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 26th June.

FOR MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. CHILKA 1,944 tons, on or about 21th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th June, 1890. Agents.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE.
### PASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.
For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O, and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to
THOS COOK & SON,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
11, Old Court-House Street, Calcutta.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER BEER,
BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.
Bottles.....Rs. 6 per dozen, Cash.
Half-Bottles.....Rs. 4 per dozen, Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### PURE AERATED WATERS.

SPECIAL Cleanliness in the process of Manufacture.
Perfect Purity of all Ingredients used.
Fully charged with Carbonic Acid Gas,
The Waters manufactured by T. & Co. are fully equal to any obtainable, and may be taken *AD LIBITUM* with perfect safety :—

| | Per doz. Rs. a. | | Per doz. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Soda Water | 0 12 | Ozo | 2 0 |
| Tonic Water (the original) | 1 0 | Raspberryade | 1 0 |
| Seltzer Water introduced by T. & Co. | 1 0 | Ærated Water | 0 12 |
| Lemonade | 1 0 | Potash Water | 0 12 |
| Gingerade | 1 0 | Lithia Water | 1 0 |
| Ginger Ale | 1 8 | Vichy Water | 1 4 |
| | | Citrate of Potash Water | 1 8 |

N.B.—Orders for 2 Dozen and upwards delivered Free to any part of Bombay.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP & Co.'s
GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

PRODUCES a Clear and Beautiful Complexion, and removes all Roughness, Redness, Freckles, Tan, and all other Blemishes of the Skin.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

### HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

APART from the singularly favourable circumstances under which it is selected for us, this admirable Wine, equal to any at Twenty Rupees per dozen, is not placed in the hands of the Indian Public at Rupees Ten without the strictest economy being necessarily exercised at every step of its importation. We invite all who know good Wine, to say whether they can purchase anything equal to it in France at the price we charge for it here, which is
Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

"Not for an age, but for all time."
EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

ENJOYS no mere ephemeral celebrity. It has supplied a great and long-felt want in the Toilet economy of this country, and has therefore taken a firm and, we venture to say, a permanent hold on public favour. It replaces the unctuous applications to which the Hair was formerly subjected by a delightful process of effusion, which instead of oppressing and deadening the vitality of the scalp, invigorates it, and affords all the conditions of health which ought to surround that part of the frame where the mental faculties reside.
Its effects on the Hair are to promote the growth, to impart the softness and lustre of silk, and instantly to arrest any tendency to baldness; while its almost fairy fragrance lends an additional pleasure to the operations of the Toilet.
The "Douche" is felt to be a boon wherever its use has penetrated, and it is now exported to the remotest parts of India.
Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

### THE ONLY PERFECT HAIR DYE.

KEMP & Co.'s
CIRCASSIAN FLUID

SURPASSES all existing dyes in the purity, delicacy, and natural appearance of its results.
Per Case, Rs. 2.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

## CLARETS.

| | Rs. a. | Rs. a |
|---|---|---|
| ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored" | 11 8 | 6 8 |
| BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux | 11 8 | 6 8 |

*Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years* 11,500 *dozen, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of* 3,800 *dozen. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.*

| | Rs. a. | Rs. a |
|---|---|---|
| PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour | 14 8 | 8 8 |
| SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour | 18 0 | 11 0 |
| CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour | 23 0 | 12 0 |
| CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet | 29 0 | 16 0 |
| CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet | 35 0 | 18 8 |

## TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

## BOURNE AND SHEPHERD
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
19 ESPLANADE. BOMBAY.

## GENTLEMEN'S "DRESS, VISITING & LOUNGE." "Superior Fit & Finish." — SUITS

THE SUMMER DESIGNS for 1890. "IMMENSE CHOICE." ALL TEXTURES.

"HIGH 'CLASS' GOODS." "AT LOWEST PRICES."

DRESS SUITS .....from Rs. 85
VISITING SUITS ..... ,, ,, 68
LOUNGE SUITS... ,, ,, 40

"SPECIALITE"—FOR RIDING BREECHES AND GAITERS.

## HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, } BOMBAY.

## MONSOON CLOTHING.
## THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of their WATERPROOF CLOTHING, made SPECIALLY for INDIAN WEAR, being sewn throughout, so that they cannot possibly come apart.

For Mofussil Orders, send Height and Size round Chest.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Drab Vulcanized Cambric Inverness Capes, very light, all sizes, each | 16 8 |
| Cap to match the above... Rs. 3 8. Leggings... per pair | 4 8 |
| Drab Steam Vulcanized Coats, stout and strong, will withstand the heaviest rain, a splendid Garment for Ship Captains, Pilots, &c. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... each | 25 0 |
| Brown Cashmere Coats, with Cape, thoroughly Ventilated, the Waterproofing between two Cloths, and cannot possibly stick or melt when rolled up roughly. A special article, will last for years. | 33 0 |
| Inverness Capes as above ... ... ... ... ... ... | 35 0 |
| "Regimental Capes," Dark Blue Twilled Paramatta, best quality, made, will never stick, all sizes ... ... ... ... ... | 45 0 |
| Fawn Twilled Serge Coats, Waterproofing between two Cloths, Perfect Ventilation, the Best Waterproof Garment made ... | 45 0 |
| Tan Canvas Waterproof Leggings, for lacing ... .. ... pair | 6 8 |
| Waterproof Tan Canvas Hold-alls, for Travellers ... ... from | 18 8 |
| Stout Waterproof Ground Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets, 84 by 48 in. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 15 8 |
| 60 in. Drab Twill Sheeting, Waterproofing between two cloths ... ... ... ... ... ... ... per yard | 5 8 |
| Oriental Driving Aprons, lined plaid ... ... .. ... ... | 18 8 |

## THORPE & Co.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

## PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.
## KING, KING, & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.
LOANS granted on easy terms, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge,

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

KEMP & Co.'s
BLOOD MIXTURE

ENRICHES the Blood, and cleanses it from all Impurities arising from any cause whatsoever. It restores the Tone and Strength of the System when debilitated by Disease or the Enervating Effects of the Climate.
Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

### IN-DOOR GAMES.

INVASION.—A NEW GAME combining Naval and Military tactics, showing how an enemy might attack our shores and how a skilful player can defend them.
Reversi, Word-making and Word-Taking,
Planchette Fishponds.
Halma, Sigma, and Patchesi.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
OMBAY,

### HIGH CLASS WATCHES.
## MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

SUPPLY THEIR
HIGH CLASS WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.
THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES
To be provided with
ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.
Including their last improvement, *viz.*,
A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
And their MAXIMUM Variation
IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect, received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of PRESENTATION WATCHES,
REPEATING AND CLOCK WATCHES,
CHRONOGRAPH AND CALENDAR WATCHES,
In Plain, Chased, Enamelled or Richly Jewelled Cases.
WE INVITE INSPECTION.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.

## MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.
JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS.
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, 11, Arsenal Road, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

## ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! TRADE MARK. VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON;
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

## HOLZAPFELS COMPOSITIONS CO., LD.
## SOAP STONE PAINT!
## SOAP STONE PAINT!!

SOAP STONE, SOAP STONE, Etc.
AS SUPPLIED TO RAILWAYS, PUBLIC WORKS, LARGE CONTRACTORS, SHIPPING, Etc., Etc.
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAINT IN THE MARKET!
IS MIXED READY FOR USE.
IT IS QUICK DRYING.
HAS AN ENAMEL SURFACE.
IS NON-CORROSIVE.
RESISTS SUN AND RAIN.
CAN BE USED ON IRON, STEEL, WOOD, STONE, BRICK OR CEMENT.
PRESERVES WOOD AGAINST WHITE ANTS.
This Paint has now a large and increasing sale and only requires a trial to be appreciated.
20 SHADES KEPT IN STOCK.
PRICES Rs. 30 for drum of 10 gallons.
5 and 2½ gallon drums also kept in Stock.
*N. B.*—Genuine "Rahtjen's" and International Antifouling Compositions always kept in stock.
DISCOUNT given to large Purchasers.
SOLE AGENTS,
W. CROWDER AND CO.,
1, ASH LANE, FORT.

CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
### THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury London.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK,**
ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
From 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Admission 8 Annas.

**GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY**
**TEAK LOG TIMBER.**

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 300 tons TEAKWOOD SQUARED LOG TIMBER under two separate Specifications for early delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

The Specification and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the Specifications and independently of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed Tender for Teak Timber, delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (Gunfire) Monday, the 16th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 7th June, 1890.

FOR
COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA,
USE
Sr. MARTIN'S
**PULMONARY BALSAM.**
☞ Contains no Opiate.
VEGETABLE, PALATABLE, RELIABLE.
Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.
**F. S. MADON & Co.,**
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, MARKET, BOMBAY.

**J. NEUBERG,**
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
**MONSOON 1890.**
THE "PERFECT" CONDITIONER
FOR CIGARS, CIGARETTES, OR TOBACCOS.

"Thy 'Condition' is such, that men cannot but say,
'Thou art all that can be wished for.'"

The "Perfect" Conditioner is calculated to supply a want long felt by smokers. It is constructed in such a form as to promote and assist the "conditioning" of Cigars, Cigarettes, or Tobaccos at all seasons of the year, in the simplest and readiest manner. It is convenient, portable, and indestructible, and must commend itself to all practised smokers as a Great Desideratum.

Instructions with each Conditioner.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1. Large size..... | Rs. | 3 0 |
| „ 2. Medium „ ..... | „ | 2 8 |
| „ 3. Small (for Cigarettes. | „ | 2 0 |

**REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES**
BY
TH. VAFIADIS,
CAIRO,
AND IMPORTED ONLY BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA.

| | Per 100 |
|---|---|
| SPECIALS..... | Rs. 4- 8 |
| No. 1, EXTRA SUPERIOR... | „ 3-12 |
| „ 2, MEDIUM ..... | „ 2-12 |

Fresh shipment just to hand Guaranteed sound and in perfect condition.

**J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.**

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by
BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1803.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... | £1,200,000 |
| PAID-UP..... | £ 300,000 |
| TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over..... | £1,600,000 |

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.
BENN, ASHLEY & Co. Agents.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and sale of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

KASHMIR CARPETS, &c.
THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders on favourable terms for Kashmir Carpets, Rugs, Silver and Copper Ware, Pushmina Cloth, Pushmina Embroidery on Pushmina-Curtains, &c. Circulars and Trade Rates on application.
HADOW & CO.
Merchants and Manufacturers,
Kashmir and Rawalpindi.

**MACLEAN'S**
**GUIDE TO BOMBAY**
AND
**BOMBAY DIRECTORY**
FOR
**1890.**
Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the most information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Albert Buildings, Esplanade Fort.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

**BENNETT AND COMPANY.**
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

Under and by virtue of an order dated the 31st March, 1890, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit Nos. 447 of 1889 and 32 of 1889, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m. sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a buggalo, or country vessel called "Mahomedy," whose needa was Salim bin Hamed bin Juder, with all her tackle, apparel, jolly-boat, &c., as she now stands off Mazagon Bunder.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of lost luggage at the Lost Property Office, Victoria Terminus.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place,

A quantity of lost luggage and unclaimed articles.

AUCTION SALE OF VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD, PAREL.

Under instructions of the Executors and Executrix of the Estate and effects of the late Anand Dya, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on Wednesday, the 18th inst, at 4 p.m. sell by public auction on the premises, the following valuable vacant pieces of land.

LOT No. 1 AT 4 P.M.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situated on the north side of the Elphinstone Road in the subdistrict of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement (9492) square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 52-53 and 53, and new Nos. 11038, 11938-A, and 11938-B, and bounded on the east by the Government ground on the west by Nowlia Girdhar, on the north by the Water passage, and on the south partly by the ground of Anand Dya, and partly by the ground of Pandu Manadu, and the said land was formerly in the possession of Agostinho Simao DeSouza, Raw n Simao DeSouza Javoobai, and is now in the possession of the vendors.

LOT No. 2, AT 4-30 p.m.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situated on the north side of the Elphinstone Road, in the subdistrict of Mandvie, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No, 45 and 208, and new No. 11925 and survey No. 1546, containing 5021 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Manekji Eduljı on the west by the property of Revd. Braz Fernandes, on the north by the property of Girgol Fernandez, and on the south partly by the ground of Revd. Braz Fernandes, and partly by the ground of Anund Dya, and the said ground was formerly in the possession of Domingo Feliciano Valles, Manuel Pascoal Valles and Matthias Antonio Valles, and is now in the possession of the vendors.

LOT No. 3, AT 5 P.M.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold New Salt Batty Ground, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the northern side of Elphinstone Road, in the sub-district of Mandvié, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2-8, 2-9 and 227, containing by admeasurement (3050) square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the ground of Seior Gregorio Joao Fernandes, on or towards the west by the ground of Manuel Barreto, on or towards the north by the ground of Agostinho Simao de Souza, and on or towards the south by the public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 9th June, 1890.

**CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.**
7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 bales grey dhoties.
15 cases white ground prints.
5 cases white shirtings.
5 cases shakee drills.
1 case 15 pieces silk gauze.
1 case 3 pieces velvet.
1 case 20 pieces coloured velvet.
1 case 232 bundles beads.
5 casks crushed sulphate of ammonie.
55 dozen bottles salt regal.
10 hand sewing machines.
6 boxes—153 bundles velvet embroidered ribbon.

On account and at the risk of Munguldass Jaithabhoy—
P-2 95-2098-2-07—2 bales T. red yarn.

By order of Issac Shallom Abadiah, and on account and at the risk of Sasoonodina Mahomedbhoy—
1 case—61 doz. Turkish caps.

On account and at the risk of Pallonjee Sorabjee—
1 case 30 Perry's tables.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong-built office shigham.
1 serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 light dog-cart.
1 invalid bath chair.
1 Kathiawar pony, about 5 years, just under 14 hands, and sound.

And any other carriges and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF COAL.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Nicol Mills, Colaba, on account and at the risk of the first purchasers, Messrs. Framjee Merwanjee and Co,

A quantity of Powell's Duffryn Cardiff coal.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE LIBRARY BELONGING TO THE LATE SHRIPAD BABAJEE THAKORE, ESQ., B.A., C.S., BARRISTER AT-LAW.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the above valuable library, consisting of about 3,000 to 3,500 books relating to English, French, German, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and Chinese Literature, English History, Law and Mathematics, both in English and French, &c.

The date of sale will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the library will be on view a fortnight before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 9th June, 1890.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.
These HOTELS are splendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Egutpuri.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 219,4 High Holborn London, Eng.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY, & Co.—CALCUTTA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BRUSH DYNAMO, | 16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each).. | | Rs 800 |
| Do. | do. | 10 „ „ | do. 500 |
| EDISON | do. | 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)... | 400 |
| GRAMME | do. | 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p. | 500 |
| GRAMME DYNAMO, | 10 Incandesent Lamps of 20 c. p... | | 180 |

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE „ 1 anna „
F. FISCHER & Co.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2, Post free.

## NOTICES.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association, will be held in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings on TUESDAY 10th June, 1890, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of considering the advisability of closing the Mills on Sundays.

All owners of Mills and Factories are invited to attend.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Millowners' Association, Bombay, 31st May, 1890

M. E. COOPER AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Outstations, that they have JUST OPENED a SHOP at the Sirdar's Building, Tamarind Lane, No. 2, facing the office of Messrs. Kwart, Latham and Co., where they are displaying a New and Novel Stock of Silk, and Fancy Goods.

They respectfully solicit the favour of an early inspection of their Goods.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge Madras Arsenal, up to 25th June 1890, and opened at 12 noon on the 27th June 1890, for supply of stores (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal up to 31st March 1891. The term "more" to include supply of Stores, if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of original Tender.

List of Stores can be obtained on application to this office.

Tenders will only be received on printed forms procurable for 8 annas in this office.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5 per cent. in Bank Receipt as Earnest Money, which will be returned on execution of the Contract Deed or rejection of the Tender.

Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected; the accepted tenderer must execute an agreement; in the event of his failing to take it up his Earnest Money will be forfeited.

On failure of Contract, it shall be competent for the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, to confiscate the whole or any part of the security Deposit to Government at his own discretion.

Parties tendering are requested to give their address in full.

The rates are required for the articles delivered at Madras.

T. T. VAUGHAN, Captain, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in Charge.
Madras Arsenal, 30th May, 1890.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.
105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

NOTICE.—A Company having been recently registered under the title of "The Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-operative Society of India, Limited,"

Notice is hereby given that such Company has no connection whatever with the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Limited, Victoria Street, Westminster.

By order,
H. LAWSON,
Secretary and Assistant Manager.
1st May, 1890.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that TENDERS for the RETAIL SALE of OPIUM in the Town and Island of Bombay for the 3 years from the 1st August, 1890, to 31st July 1893, will be received up to 12 noon (Bombay time), on MONDAY, the 16th June next, at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their Tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty-paid Opium, and each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each) which they undertake to sell by retail during the term of the license and the amount of fee which they offer for the license.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, which will be returned if the Tender be not accepted.

4. In the mofussil districts the farms have not been granted to those who guaranteed the highest minimum vend, but to those selected from among the Tenderers who accepted the minimum fixed by the COMMISSIONER of Customs on an estimate of what the fair licit consumption should be.

5. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c, may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge Opium Department.

6. Tenderers should submit with their Tenders satisfactory evidence as to their solvency and general fitness to hold the farm.

7. The acceptance of any Tender will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Customs Salt, Opium, and Abkari.

J. MONTEATH,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium.
Bombay, Custom House, 28th May, 1890.

THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.
LOAN NOTIFICATION.

1. The Commissioners of Calcutta are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, given under section 401 of Act II. (B. C.) of 1888, to open a Debenture Loan for Rs. 20,00,000 on the security of the rates, taxes and dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act 1888.

2. The Debentures will have a currency of thirty years from the 1st October 1890, and will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st April and 1st October of each year.

3. The form of Debenture-bonds will be that given in the twelfth schedule of Act II. (B. C.) of 1888.

4. No Debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount Debentures will be issued only for even sums of Rs. 100.

5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above loan will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock p.m. of Thursday, the 19th June, 1890.

6. Each Tender must be made out in the form annexed to this Notification and enclosed in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1890-91."

7. Each Tender must be accompanied by Government Promissory Notes, Currency Notes, or Cheques for not less than 3 per cent. of the amount tendered.

8. When a Tender is accepted the deposit, when made in Currency Notes or Cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the Rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the 19th June 1890, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed, but no debenture will be issued for the sum so deposited so long as the entire amount of the Tender is not paid.

9. The deposits or Tenders which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up and the full amount allotted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the deposit will be forfeited.

10. The rate at which a Tender is made, must be specified in rupees, or rupees and annas: a tender in which the rate is not so specified, will be rejected as null and void.

11. The rates stated in a Tender must not contain any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any Tender, such fraction will be struck out and the Tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

12. The amount of the accepted Tenders must be paid into the Bank of Bengal in the following instalments:—

One-third on 19th July, 1890, one-third on 19th August, 1890, and one-third on 19th September, 1890.

Parties whose Tenders are accepted will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above, and will receive interest from the date of such payment.

13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 30th September, 1890.

14. In the case of two or more Tenders at the same rate a *pro rata* allotment will be made (if the Tenders are accepted), but no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any Tender is less than Rs. 500.

15. A minimum having been previously fixed, Tenders will then be opened by the Loan Committee of the Commissioners at 2-30 p.m., on Thursday, the 19th June, 1890, at the Municipal Office.

JOHN COWIE,
Secretary to the Corporation.
Municipal Office, Calcutta, 17th May, 1890.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURE.

I ..... hereby tender for Rs. ..... of the Municipal five per cent. Loan for 1890-91, and agree to pay for the same subject to the conditions notified at the rate of Rupees ..... annas ..... for every one hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Government Promissory Notes, Currency Notes or a Cheque for Rs. .....

*Dated* ..... Signed .....

THE undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents and the Public, that he has quite recently received the following Goods of the best quality. Suits made at a short notice and a perfect fit guaranteed. Prices are exceptionally cheap to suit everybody.

| Water-proof Clothing for Monsoon. | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Gent's Best Black and Brown Waterproof Coats | 16 to 18 each. |
| Do. do. Cloaks | 23 to 25 „ |
| Do. Black and White Water-proof Suits of thick quality; used by Railway employés | 11 a suit. |
| Best Black and White Water-proof Cloth, 60" wide | 3 a yard. |
| Coachmen's Broad Cloth Rain Coats with Oil Cloth Covers | 6-8 each. |
| Gent's Black and Dark Blue Serge Suits | 15 to 20 a suit. |
| Do. Dark Blue Flannel Suits (thick cloth) | 20 „ |
| Do. White and Striped Flannel Suits | 20 to 25 „ |
| Do. Tweed Suits for Monsoon | 15 to 25 „ |
| Best Black and Colored Pilot Cloth of thick quality for Overcoats and Ulsters. | |
| Gent's Double Sole Lace and Elastic Side Boots for Monsoon | 5-8 to 6 a pair. |

ESUBJEE ADUMJEE,
29, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR

Just arrived per S. S. "Etolia," a bran-new and stylish C. and under-spring English VICTORIA by by Windover.

A bran-new English-built light MAIL PHAETON, suitable for one or pair of Arabs or Walers, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

Bran-new handsome and light English-made VICTORIAS, also suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by the same maker.

A few second-hand English-made BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS, &c.

And a few sets of Pair HORSE and Single English-made new Silver and Brass mounted HARNESSES.

FOR SALE.—A pair of well-matched and strong grey WALERS, steady and quiet in harness. The property of W. Clerke, Esq., proceeding to England.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

## BANKS.

**COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.**
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL .....£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
X. CASTELLI,
Rampart Row, W. Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... | $7,500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | $4,600,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... | $7,500,00 |

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
*Chairman*—H. L. DAIRYMPLE, Esq.
*Deputy-Chairman*—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

| | |
|---|---|
| W. G. Brodie, Esq. | R. Layton, Esq. |
| T. E. Davies, Esq. | Hon. A. P. MacEwen. |
| W. H. Forbes, Esq. | S. C. Michaelsen, Esq. |
| H. Hoppius, Esq. | L. Poesnecker, Esq. |
| Hon. J. J. Keswick. | D. R. Sassoon, Esq. |

*Chief Manager*—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

| LONDON, | HONGKONG, | SHANGHAI. |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy. | Hankow. | Penang. |
| Bankok. | Hiogo. | Saigon. |
| Batavia. | Iloilo. | San Francisco |
| Bombay. | Lyons. | Singapore. |
| Calcutta. | Manila. | Tientsin. |
| Foochow. | New York. | Yokohama. |
| Peking | Hamburg | |

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)
HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£166,500
RESERVE FUND .....£140,000
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
LIMITED.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 584,400.
REST..... „ 152,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.
DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
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| „ 2 „ ..... | 18 8 | 20 12 |
| „ 3 „ ..... | 20 12 | 23 0 |
| „ 1 Burgundy ..... | 15 8 | 17 12 |
| „ 2 „ (Golden Fleece)..... | 20 12 | 23 8 |
| „ 3 „ ..... | 25 0 | 27 0 |
| Port..... | 18 0 | 19 8 |
| No. 1 Hock ..... | 18 0 | 19 8 |
| „ 2 „ ..... | 20 0 | 22 8 |
| „ Porphyry ..... | 25 0 | 27 0 |
| Chablis ..... | 18 12 | 21 8 |
| Champagne Golden Fleece ... | 45 0 | 49 0 |

The only Australian Wines in the British Section at the late Paris Exhibition that obtained awards.
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| BOARHOUNDS ..... | £20 „ |
| BULL DOGS ..... | £20 „ |
| BULL TERRIERS ..... | £10 „ |
| FOX TERRIERS ..... | £10 „ |
| IRISH TERRIERS ..... | £10 „ |
| WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS ..... | £20 „ |
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## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

### BANKS.

| Names. | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up | Last Half-Yearly Divd. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | 500 | 4 pr. ct. | 975 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 980 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 910 to 920 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 100,000 | £10 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 125 |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 7 pr. ct. | £23 |
| Chas. Mercantile | 30,000 | £25 | £25 | 5 pr. ct. | 380 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 60,000 | $125 | all | 17½ pr.ct. | -- |
| National Bank of India | 37,220 | £25 | £12½ | 5 pr. ct. | 180 |
| New Oriental Bank | 50,000 | £10 | all | 6 pr. ct. | 170 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | Yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 75 | 1,000xd |
| Albert Ginning Co | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 450 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 60 | 700xd |
| Apollo | 750 | 2,400 | 2,200 | Nil. | 203½ |
| Bellary | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 385xd |
| Bombay Cotton reul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld. | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 20 | 162½ |
| Colaba | 50 | 200 | 200 | 16 | 95 |
| East India | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | 55 | 340 |
| English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld. | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 130 | 1,250 |
| Fort | 400 | 250 | .. | ... | 185 |
| French | 150 | 8,500 | 8,500 | 150 | 1,125 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 300 | 500 | all | 50 | 535 |
| Khangaum | 450 | 450 | 500 | 30 | 415 |
| Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. | 240 | 450 | 450 | 45 | 415 |
| Mercantile | 300 | 500 | 500 | pr. ct. | 500 |
| Mofussil Co | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 10 | 55 |
| Munmar M | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | 50 | 445 |
| New Berar | 1,000 | 250 | all | 25 | 180 |
| New Indian | 1,200 | 500 | 500 | 45 | 540 |
| Prince of Wales | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | 11 | 102½ |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 600 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 365 |
| Sassoon | 500 | 500 | 50 | 120 | 500 |
| Sind and Punjab Co | 300 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 500 |
| Sind | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 1,150 |
| Volkart | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 50 | 440xd |
| | .. | 1,000 | all | 60 | 640 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | Last half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | { 1,000 / 750 | 200 / 150 | 200 / 150 | 10 / 7½ | 215 xd. / 165 xd. |
| BackBay Baths | 500 | 50 | 50 | 10 | 50 |
| Badham Pile | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | 14 | 144 |
| Bapty Bros | 6,625 | 200 | 185 | Nil. | 60 |
| Berars Oil Mills Co., Limited. | 1,250 | 100 | All. | Nil. | 100 nom |
| Bombay Fire Insurance | 600 | 2,500 | 1,000 | 100 | 800 |
| Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,000 | 135 | 3,450 |
| Do New Issue | 500 | 375 | 625 | 33⅓ | 860 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | 5 | 96 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld | 400 | 500 | 500 | 8 pr. ct. | 630 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | { 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 80 Dvd. | { 650 ex div. |
| Deccan Ice Co. | 1,170 | 100 | 100 | 4 pr. ct. | 30 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 425 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 1,500 | 200 | 20 | .. | 182½ |
| Empire Fire Insurance | 5,000 | 5,000 | 1,000 | 7½ pr. ct. | 700 |
| Geyer & Co. Ld | 500 | 100 | 70 | ... | 100 nom |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn. | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 11 |
| Indian Fire Insurance Co | 250 | 4,000 | 1,000 | 90 | 1,100 |
| John Roberts & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 10 |
| Kemp & Co. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | 28½ | 365 |
| Kurrachee Landing | 500 | 500 | 300 | 30 | 60 |
| Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co. | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | 68 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 80 |
| Napier Hotel Co | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr. ct. | |
| Napier Foundry | 1, 00 | 100 | 200 | ... | |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 12 pr. ct. | 200 |
| Oriental Loan | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | 8 pr. ct. | 20 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 7 pr. ct. | 93 |
| Port Canning Co | 6,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 385 |
| Prince of Wales Fire In. | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 1,500 |
| Royal Flour Mills | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | ... | 60 |
| Soundy & Co | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 | 95 |
| Southwell and Austin | 1,000 | 100 | 100 & 20 | ... | 70 |
| Treacher and Co. | 2,000 | 500 | all | 35 | 1,200xd |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 120 |
| Telephone Co | 9,200 | 25 | 25 | 5-8 | 11½ |
| Western India Flour | .. | ... | ... | ... | 20 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | Last half-yearly guar. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock | ... | £100 | All | 5 p.c. | 2,375 |
| B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares | ... | £18 | ... | do. | 420 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

| | | | | Last half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 90 | 1,300 |
| Alliance | 1,500 | 1,000 | all | 20 | 465 |
| Anglo-Indian | 9,345 | 100 | 100 | 2 | 65 |
| Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary) | 871 | 500 | all | 9 pr. ct. | 500 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 600 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co | 600 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 350 |
| Central India | 3,750 | 500 | 500 | 35 | 800 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 860 |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 560 |
| Colaba Land & Mill | 4,000 | 700 | 700 | 10 | 620 |
| Coorla Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 415 |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 450 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 800 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | all | 15 | 520 |
| Framjee Petit. | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 15 | 425xd |
| Gordon Mills | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 100 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 770 |
| Hingunghat Mill | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 660 |
| Howard and Bulloughs | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 525 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 705 |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 350 |
| Indian Manfg. | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 800 |
| James Greaves. | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 560 |
| Jaffer Alli | 600 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 325 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,600 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 245 |
| ewraz Baloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 45 | 775 |
| Khandeish | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 635 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co | 400 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 200 nom |
| Khatao Mackunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 500 |
| Leopold | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | 5 | 149 |
| Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 740 |
| Madras United. | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 2,000 |
| Mahaluxmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 400 |
| Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga) | 2,400 | 500 | 500 | 9 pr. ct. | 500 nom |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,000 | 1,000 | all | 50 | 1,145 |
| Mazagon | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | 5 | 90 |
| Morarji Gocul-das | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 | 1,550 |
| Maharaja Mysore S & M Co | 4,500 | 100 | 100 | 7 pr. ct. | 105 |
| National | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 200 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 600 |
| Oriental | 5,725 | 625 | 625 | 10 | 330 |
| People of India | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 35 |
| Presidency Mills Co (Ld.) | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 975 |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 1,590 |
| holapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,210xd |
| Sonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | 390 |
| Southern India. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 120 |
| Southern Mahratta | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 255xd |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 253½ |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 560 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 195 |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 24 | 400 |
| Western India. | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 5 | 500 |
| Queen Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 710 |
| Ripon Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 920 |

From the information received in Paris it appears that the reply by Lord Salisbury to the overtures of the Porte for a renewal of Sir H. Drummond Wolff's treaty negotiations does not encourage the hope that these negetiations are likely to succeed or even that they can be readily renewed. The English Cabinet (says the *Times* correspondent) lays it down, as the preliminary condition of the re-opening of these negotiations, that in the event of there following the conclusion of a treaty having as its object the evacuation of Egypt by England, the latter should remain the sole judge of the question of reoccupying the valley of the Nile; that to her and to no other Power should that occupation be entrusted; and, lastly, that all these conditions should be accepted by all the Powers, so that England may be exposed to no difficulty in the accomplishment of her future task, before she seriously renews the negotiations on which she is asked to enter by the Porte.

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

**High Court** re-opens.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45, p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s.s. Labourdonnais, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-morrow.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of May, 1890, was 2,068; daily average, 66; total of new admissions, 1,017.

NEWS FROM GOA.—An English school has been opened at Mormugao, Goa, under the patronage of his Excellency the Most Rev. Patriarch of the East Indies. His Grace the Archbishop of Goa has, at his own cost, brought from Europe, and presented, two excellent organs; one for the Patriarchal Seminary at Rachol and the other for the Church of Pangim. Each of these instruments has cost Rs. 2,000.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday s, the Morgue, on the body of Shewshunker Govindhramt aged 30 years. Deceased kept a shop at Duncan Road for the sale of tea and native sweets. On Saturday evening he had a quarrel with his wife. At midnight he became very ill, when he said he had taken arsenic, and died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

FALL OFF A BALCONY.—On Friday morning, the balcony on the second floor of a house, in Memon Street, belonging to Bolan Seth, gave way, and fell on to the roadway below. Happily no one was fatally hurt. Slight injuries were sustained by a woman, named Currima, and a Mahomedan, named Ahmed Khan, who happened to be passing the spot at the time of its giving way. After receiving treatment at the J. J. Hospital they returned home.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles at the Yacht Club this evening at 5-45 o'clock (weather permitting):—

Quadrille.....Pantomime.....Coote.
Song.....Zerceuse.....P. Scott.
Polka.....Bonne Bouche.....Waldteufel.
Selection.....Il Trovatore.....Verdi.
Valse.....Venetia.....Lowthian.
Galop.....Otto.....Kuhner.

A WOULD-BE CARPENTER.—Constable Good charged a dock labourer, named Ragoo before Mr. Ryan, on Saturday, at the Girgaum Police Court, with the theft of carpenters' tools, valued at Rs. 9-12. The accused found his way into the shop of the complainants, Veera Ragoba Acharia and Koond Swami Achari on the night of the 5th instant. He crept up to the premises and was about to remove a plane, valued at Rs. 1-8 when he was detected by another brother of the complainant's and handed over to the police. The Magistrate, in convicting him, sent him to jail for three months, with hard labour.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—A Mahomedan woman, residing at Gilder Street, has informed the police that her house was entered on the night of the 5th instant and gold and silver ornaments stolen, of the collective value of Rs. 148-8 On the night that she missed her ornaments she found that the latch of the door that barred a back entrance had been raised and her jewellery box with its contents gone. On Friday morning the police whilst making enquiries came upon the empty box, which was found lying broken open on the Byculla Flats, minus the trinkets. Investigations towards the arrest of the culprit are being adopted by the police.

THE LONG LOST GOAT.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Constable Good charged a Mahomedan, named Shaik Kadar Shaik Jamal, before Mr. Ryan, with receiving and detaining a goat, valued at Rs. 10, the property of Gunnoo Luximan, a Hindoo. About three months ago the complainant left his goat to graze in the vicinity of a house at Bapty Road. On looking for the animal in the evening he found that it was missing. Last Friday evening he, however, recognised the goat, which was in the possession of a Hindoo, named Thatia Nagoo. As the accused could not give a satisfactory account as to how he came in possession of it, the Magistrate inflicted fine of Rs. 20.

SENT HOME AGAIN.—Dajee Essoo was placed before Mr. Cooper on Saturday, last, on a charge of stealing a copper vessel, by Inspector Young. It seems that for some time past Dajee's home has been the jail, and from his mode of procedure it would seem that he pined to return. On Friday he went to a Parsee's house and stole a *lota*. Proceeding a little way down the street he saw another *lota* by the side of a sleeping mendicant, and he stole that also. He then went to a metal seller, and before a sepoy offered to sell the two lotas. The sepoy, recognizing him as a bad character, immediately arrested him on suspicion, whereupon Essoo made a clean breast of everything. Mr. Cooper sentenced him to a year's rigorous imprisonment.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquiry was held by the Coroner on Saturday, at the Goculdas Hospital, touching the death of Haroon Haji Lookman, aged 50 years, a dealer in sundries at Frere Road. Yesterday morning the deceased had an altercation with one Nuzmoodeen regarding the loan of a rupee from the former to the latter, when they had a struggle. After they had been separated the deceased ran for a policeman shouting out that he had been assaulted by Nuzmoodun and his father. A sepoy took him to the hospital, where the deceased died in about a quarter of an hour after admission. The medical evidence went to show that the cause of death was heart-disease, and a verdict to that effect was recorded.

BULSAR *vs.* NAOSARI TEAM.—A cricket match was played between the Bulsar team and the Naosari team on the Naosari parade-ground, in which the former was defeated by an innings and forty-four runs. The Naosari team scored 106 runs in the first innings, and the Bulsar team, having scored seventeen runs only in the first inning, had to follow on, when they scored forty-five runs. J. Mullah and Pavri scored 27 runs (not out) and 19 runs respectively from the Naosari side, whilst from the Bulsar side J. Bulsara was the only player who showed good cricket. S. K. Tata and H. B. Khori were very successful with the ball. The Parsee cricketers will be glad to know that Naosari has produced an excellent colt, an all round cricketer, in S. K. Tata. He is a fast overarm bowler with a high delivery, a free run-getting bat on the style of Mr. D. Kanga, a very active field and a safe catch.

BANDORA MUNICIPALITY.—The following resolution was recently passed by the Bandora Municipality at the meeting held on 14th March, 1890:—No. V. Read letter, dated 30th January, 1890, from Mr. D. I. D'Monte resigning from the Municipal Board, and it was proposed by Mr. Kane, President, and seconded by Dr. J. F. Gonsalves, that Mr. D'Monte's resignation be recorded with regret, more specially as it has been necessitated by ill-health. The General Board has much pleasure in placing in record the valuable services rendered to this Municipality during many years by that gentleman. He was one of the first Commissioners appointed by Government on the introduction in 1876 of Act VI. of 1873. Since that date he has served on the managing committee without interruption. In June 1885 he was elected chairman of the Municipality and the managing committee. Subsequently on the introduction in 1885 of the local Self-Government Act II. of 1884, he was elected chairman of the executive committee, which office he held up to December, 1888, when the executive work was divided between three committees, and he was then, elected chairman of the finance committee. He served also as member and chairman on the dispensary and schools committee since these institutions came under the management of this municipality. Being one of the most popular citizens he enjoyed the confidence of all classes of communities as was testified on the occasions of the two Municipal elections when he secured not only the highest number of votes but every voter who polled, voted for him. Mr. D'Monte's regular attendance to Municipal business and steady hard work for so many years, coupled with his intimate knowledge of matters concerning Bandora, have gone far to earn the compliments passed by the Commissioner, N. D., on the work of this Municipality. A copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Collector of Thana with a request that Mr. D'Monte's services to this Municipality may be brought to the notice of his Excellency the Governor in Council, and another copy to Mr. D'Monte.—*Carried*. This was done with the result that the following Government resolution has been issued:—Resolution.—The Governor in Council has perused with much satisfaction the testimony borne by the Municipal Commissioners of Bandora, the Collector of Thana, and the Commissioner, N. D., to the value of the important services rendered by Mr. D. I. D'Monte as member and chairman of the Bandora Municipality for the last fourteen years, and regrets that the state of that gentleman's health should have compelled him to sever his connection with the Municipality.

## MAJOR FERRIS *VS.* *RAJBHAKTA*.

THE following further evidence in the case was recorded in the Court of the City Magistrate of Ahmedabad, on the 30th May. In his cross-examination the editor of the *Prajamat* said that I was dismissed from the Postal Department in consequence of a charge against him. Though the charge was not proved against me I was dismissed the service. Then I took to the editorship. I have studied up to the first class in English and Gujarati of my time. The article in question is applicable to Major Ferris as one belonging to the Political Department. The accused had not written to me that I would get the *Rajbhakta* through the *Ahmedabad Times*. I cannot say if the article which appeared in the issue of my paper of the 24th May, headed *lanch* (bribery) in which it was said that the native Chiefs of Kathiawar give bribes to Political Officers is applicable or not to Major Ferris, as one of the Political Department.

Re-examined the witness said:—I can not say from personal knowledge whether Major Ferris has received bribe or was given it. I know not from personal knowledge of any man of the Political Department having received bribe. I used to send in exchange *Prajamat* for the *Rajbhakta*.

Major Ferris in cross-examination said:—I do not understand Gujarati. If I understand what is asked me in Gujarati I might reply it in Gujarati. The article in question treats of Political Agents, in the commencement, and then deals with the Political Department in Kathiawar, and then it passes strictures on me. Read in connection with the first part the latter portion is applicable to me and the words, 'receives bribes and acts as a Nawab,' are defamatory.

Are the words of the article in question applicable to the Kathiawar Political Department?

The whole article is applicable to the Kathiawar Political Department.

Can you say that such is not the public opinion regarding the Kathiawar Political Department?

It is not so to my knowledge.

The Political Department includes the Political Agent, Assistant Political Agents, Deputy Political Agents, Managers, Thandars, Station Officers, Police officers, etc. I have not lodged this complaint as a representative of the Political Department.

Then why do you apply to yourself alone all that is said about the Political Department?

I am one of the Political Officers, and Government has compelled me to lodge this complant.

Do you take the responsibility of the whole of the Political Department on yourself?

No.

You are sure that the words "Major Ferris, Assistant Political Agent, Jhalhawar, went to Bhownagar without any cause, and Heaven knows what did he do there" only are applicable to you?

I think those words only are personally applicable to me.

The following further evidence in this case was recorded in the Court of the City Magistrate of Ahmedabad.

Cross-examination of Major Ferris continued.

You are sure that you left Bhownagar on the 28th?—To the best of my recollection I can say so. I had received at Rajkote the order to proceed Palitana. At that time Mrs. Ferris, Mr. Merewether, and Kumar Samatsingji were in Rajkote.

Starting for Palitana with Mrs. Ferris did not you take a different road to that which Mr. Merewether and Kumar Samatsingji took?—To my recollection all of us went by the same road. I do not know if Samatsingji was with me. Except Samatsingji we all had left by the same road. I remember nothing in connection with Samatsingji.

Had you taken any objection against Samatsingji's accompanying you?—No. We had gone direct without halting at Songadh. On way to Palitana might have halted at Songadh to take tea, or might have gone direct. I do not know if I took tea at Songadh while proceeding there; and I do not recollect having seen Samatsingji. On my way to Palitana from Songadh Mr. Fulton was not with meeither at Songadh or on the way.

Was Mr. Merewether with you at Palitana or at Songadh?—He was with me at Palitana.

Did not you attempt to prevent Samatsingji from going to Palitana?—No.

Was Samatsingji then in Palitana?—I had not inquired about it. I had reached Palitana in the evening and had left it the next day. On my return to Songadh, I had not intimated to Samatsingji by a sowar that he should see me there. The Palitana Diwan Chunilal Sarabhai was with me at Songadh. From Songadh I and Mrs. Ferris went to Bhownagar. It is not a fact that I, Mrs. Ferris, Mr. Merewether, and Kumar Samatsingji travelled in one compartment from Songadh to Bhownagar; nor is it a fact that Mrs. Ferris had shown to Samatsingji then the photo of the Palitana Rani. The photo was shown when all four of us travelled in a horse carriage from Palitana to Songadh.

Through what motives was the photo initialled by Mrs. Ferris, and what was the object in showing it to Samatsingji?

The Court having disallowed this question it was not asked.

Songadh is a Political station. I have remained there at different times for two or three years. We had arrived at Songadh just in time to catch the down Mail to Bhownagar. It was my intention to go to Bhownagar when I left Palitana. A portion of the bungalow at Songadh was undergoing repairs. Mr. Merewether being a bachelor could make no accommodation for Mrs. Ferris. This being the case I could not stay at Songadh. I had put up at Panwadi in Bhownagar. I had reached Bhownagar at about 7 or 7-30 p. m. It takes a quarter of an hour to go to Panwadi from the railway station. I took meal there. At about 9 o'clock I began to write the report. To my recollection the Thakore Sahib visited me before I took my meal. Generally about half an hour is spent in visiting. I do not know how long he remained with me on this particular occasion. I do not remember whether or not Mr. Vithaldass or Mr. Sims had met me. I was at Bhownagar as a guest of the Thakore Sahib. On my leaving Bhownagar the Thakore Sahib had given me nothing as a present. I do not remember whether or not I had telegraphed to Mr. Merewether at Songadh when I had prepared to leave Bhownagar for Wadhwan. At Songadh I had given one sealed packet to Mr. Merewether. The packet contained Mrs. Ferris's evidence. I had gone straight to Wadhwan from Bhownagar. Samatsingji was for a short way in the train by which I travelled. I do not remember that I and Samatsingji alighted at the Wadhwan Camp station together. I do not remember whether or not the Wadhwan Durbar or his men had come to meet me at the Wadhwan City station. To my recollection I reached there on the 28th August. If the particular date were required it could be found by a reference to my office records. I have said that I reached Bhownagar the same day that I left Palitana, that is, the 26th August, by reference to the report submitted by me; and I believe it to be true. To my recollection and to my belief I have remained at Bhownagar only for a night. To the best of my recollection I was at Wudhwan Camp on the 29th August. I am on excellent terms with the Bhownagar Durbar. (The Thakore Sahib is a friend of mine). It is not a fact that I spend a greater portion of the year at Bhownagar whenever I am in charge of the Gohilwad Prant. I do not keep either a private or an official diary. I send a monthly return of my movements to the Political Agent. In the monthly returns all movements are specified. There are five States in my charge in the Gohelwad Prant, and these: Palitana, Jasdan, Lathi, Wulla, and Bhownagar, if possible, each state should be visited once a year. I do not pass greater time in the Bhownagar State than other States. The Bhownagar State does not pay all my expenditure when I am there. Sometimes when I pass through the State the Durbar does pay. I generally go out shooting on Sundays. I do not go to Bhownagar. In the summer of 1886 I had stayed at Gopnath under Bhownagar. This year I am at Hathub. I stay with establishments at Gopnath and Hathub. Whenever I remain at those places I get nothing for my use from the Durbar. I cannot produce the bills of the Modees (suppliers) who make the supplies. The carriages of the Bhownagar Durbar are not kept for my use. On special occasions, however, I use the carriage which is kept for the use of the Bhownagar Vakil. I keep accounts. I do not keep personally. Certain sums I give to Mrs. Ferris who makes payments. I take the responsibility of payments not made by Mrs. Ferris. I do not show any official favour to the Thakore Sahib because he happens to my friend. The dispute between Wulla and Bhownagar for the jurisdiction of Haliad was going on in my Court. Shakurlal Savailal is Bhownagar Vakil in my Court. I know that he is a clever and a good man. I have no private dealings with him. Shakurlal meets me in private like other visitors. I say on oath that Shakurlal was not coming to me daily at night when the Haliad case was pending in my Court. Sometimes he might have come. Since I have been in Gohelwad Prant I have not had any chairs from the Bhownagar Durbar. I have no chairs with silver engraved arms. I have two horses. I was in Halar from October 1887 to October 1888. Before that I was not in charge of the Halar Prant. I have these horses with me for about three years. I say on oath that the present horses have not been received by me from the Jamnagar State. When I was in Wudhwan the Palitana Durbar had sent to me a shikar carriage for my use, and I have returned it to him. He had sent that carriage to me for a trial as it was of a pattern approved by him. I had received it in May 1889. When I was transferred in September 1889 I had left it with the Thakore Sahib of Wudhwan. When I returned to Kathiawar in October 1887 I asked the Wudhwan Durbar to return it to the Palitana Durbar. I do not know if the Palitana Durbar has got it back. I had written to the Wudhwan Durbar to return it, but I do not know if the Palitana Durbar got it. I had received no intimation from the Government Solicitor at the time I asked the Wudhwan Durbar to return the carriage to Palitana. Nothing has been received from the Government Solicitor about me.—*Kathiawar Times*.

*(To be continued.)*

## HIGH COURT.—JUNE 9.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Undefended New Long Causes.

154—90—In pers n, a pauper—Bai Aishabai vs. Hubib Shaw Mahomed.
167—90—H. Bicknell, for pauper—Saloobai vs. Kondabai and others.
172—90—Mirza H. K. Sha Thuckersey Khetsey vs. Nurbhe Coover and another.
177—90—Ardesir, H. and D—Shaik Oomer bin Shaik Ahmed Jamadar vs. Aishabebee.
180—90—Nanu and H.—Narronji Khimji and another vs. Rangildas Bhookundas and others.
181—90—Roughton and B.—Luchmondas Radhakisson vs. Hurdayal Shaligram.
Postponed Long Cause.
181—89—Pestonji and R.—Byramji and Dinji and others vs. Palonji Sorabji Karanjia. Macfarlane E. and H. Part heard.
For examination of witnesses.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882, and in the matter of the Oriental Oil and Flour Manufacturing Co. Jefferson, B. D. and K—Vussunji Chimji and another, petitioners.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.
615—77—Craigie, L. and O. Kevalchund *alias* Bapoobhoy Vijachund and other vs. Oomedram Chubildas and another. Tyabji and D., and Jefferson, B., D. and K.
Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.
11—89—Mirza H. K. Bai Dayakore and another vs. Bai Sona *alias* Maneck, Ardesir, H. and D.
6—90—Jefferson, B., D. and K—Shuriffa Bebee vs. Mahomed Hoosein bin Dada, &c., Pestonji and B.
8—89—Tyabji and D. Hunsraj Jewram vs. Jeevabai Chtinis M. and M.
4—90—Payne, G. and S. Kasinath Sambhoji Moorkar and another vs. Raghunath Tookaram H. Bicknell.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farren.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Cause.

233-90—Little, S F and N—Nanoomul *alias* Nanakram Assoomul vs Dharamdass Panjoomul and others—Wadia and G.
For consent decree.
108-89—Little, S, F and N—Premji Mohunji and others vs Nundoo Dowjee and others—Tyabji and D, and Thakurdas, D and C.
101-89—Little, S, F and N—Premjee Mohunji and others vs Nundoo Dewji and others—Tyebji and D, and Thakurdas D and C.
Postponed Long Causes.
685-89—Wadia and G—Shivnarayen Muthuradas vs C A Boyts and others—Little S, F and N. Part heard.
579-89—Jefferson, B, D and K—Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji vs Jehangir Byramji Murzban and others—Ardesir, H and D.
For hearing on preliminary issue.
334-89—Conroy and B—Goswami Shri Girdharji Maharaj vs Shri Goverdhunlalji Girdharji Maharaj—Craigie, L and O.
Postponed Long Causes.
659-89—D S Garud—Ramkrishnr Jagonath vs Vithul Ramji and others—Payne, G and S.
673-89—Little, S, F and N—Abdool Rahimon Beg Mahomed vs Chimnaji Raghowji—Junardhan G.
462-85—Little, S F and N—Pestonji Bhicaji Bhaka vs Furdoonji Bhicaji Bhaka and another—Bomonji and H.
375-89—Pestonji and R—Narsingdas Ramnarayen and another vs Munilal Ramnarayen and another—D S Garud.
301-89—D S Garud—Goolabbai vs Narsingdas Bangad and others—Pestonjee and R.
364-89—Wadia and G. Kondonbai vs Haji Hassam Lalbai—Shamrao P.
593-89—Wadia and G. Haji Adam Haji Abdool Latiff vs Mohidin Abdool Rehman and another—Payne G and S.
694-89—Payne, O and S—Nugga Bhugga and others vs S V Dhurandhur—Ardesir, H and D.
716-89—Ardesir, H and D—Abdoola Hoosen Noormahomed vs Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and another—Crawford, B, B, and B.

(Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Parsons.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal
Postponed Long Causes.

855-89—Ardesir, H. and D. Jamilabebee vs. Haji Syed Imadoodin, &c. M. H. Khan. Part heard.
100-89—Crawford, B. B. and B. The Bank of Bengal vs. Bhau Crushnarao and others. Little, S., F. and N., and N. and H.
823-89—Jefferson, B., D, and K, Haji Hassam Haji Abdoola Noordin vs. Sobhagchaud Dolatchand and another. Conroy and B.
86-89—Tyabji and D. Aminabebee vs. Banibebee and others. Ardesir, H, and D.
405-89—Ardesir, H. and *D.* Peerbhoy Essoobji and another vs. Hakimji Rajbhoy and another. Thakurdas, D. and C., and in person.
588-89—Nanu and H. Damji Chagpar vs. Joshi Bhimji Hariram and others.
886-89—Tyabji and D. Camerally Tyabally and others vs. Mathurabai and another. Jefferson, B. D. and K., and R. Bicknell.
684-89—H. Bicknell, for pauper. Luxmibai vs. Sri Rookmani Vahooji. Little S. F. and N.
35-90—Craigie, L. and O. Maneckjee Ashlaji vs. Bai Pirozbai. Nanu and H.
539-89—Tyabji and D. Abdoolally Noorbhai vs. Moosaji Noorbhai Chitnis, M. and M.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Maclean s—102 bales cotton, D Gangjee.
Hispania s—49 bales wool, M Shapoorjee and Co.
Aston Hall s—500 bales cotton, B and C Hormusjee; 2,000 cwts wheat, Khetsee Dayal; 1,600 cwts groundnuts, Glade and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 2,001 cwts wheat, Hirji Cullianjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—10,000 cwts bone-meal, Croft and Wells and Co; 475 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Nedjed s—1,200 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 1,100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Wennington Hall s—250 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 3,999 cwts poppyseed, and 850 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 440 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 220 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.
Maple Branch s—1,000 cwts bone-meal, R Kaderbhoy; 6,003 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co,

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asia s—4,950 cwts wheat, and 990 cwts poppyseed, John Fachiri.

FOR BREMEN.

Rheinfels s—330 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Nedjed s—109 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Lindula s—66 bales cotton, M Govindram.

FOR TRIESTE.

Maria Teresa s—220 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 330 bales cotton and 8 cwts myrabollams, E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 1,045 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 770 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 330 bales cotton, E A Blascheck and Co; 780 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Staffa s—1,650 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 770 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 275 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR VENICE.

Maria Teresa s—220 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, John L Kersten; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 700 cwts castorseed and 250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Staffa s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Hurworth s—40,000 cwts wheat, Ernsthansen and Co.

PROFESSOR VON ANGELI, of Vienna, has been staying at Windsor Castle, and the Queen has given him sittings for the portrait which her Majesty intends to present to the Prussian dragoon regiment of which she is honorary colonel. This will be the third portrait of the Queen which Professor von Angeli has painted, both the others being in the private apartments at Windsor Castle, where there is quite a large collection of portraits by this artist of the Queen's relatives and intimate friends, including those of the late Emperor William and Lord Beaconsfield. The Queen has ordered Professor Angeli to paint a portrait of Mr. Stanley.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Eiffel Tower, 2,033 tons, Captain Hugh Purse, sailed on Saturday last for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line steam ship Hispania, 2,213 tons Captain S Abrey, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and Mr. James Scorgie as cabin passenger.

THE steam-ship Ebro, 1,591 tons, Captain E Elliott arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Hull 7th May, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

THE steam-ship Knight Companion, 2,543 tons' Captain JR Durant, arrived in harbour on Friday evening last, from Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 8 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing 4 lbs., can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

MARCKS & Co., LD., Jewellers and Practical WATCH-MAKERS, 43, Esplanade Road Bombay, and 11, Staff Lines, Poona. Noted House for repairing Watches, Chronometers, Clocks, &c. All Repairs are executed by Competent Assistants imported by us from Europe, and satisfactory performance is warranted for one year. Watches and Jewellery exchanged.

DURABLE VULCANIZED RUBBER STAMPS of all descriptions, manufactured at very moderate rates, by G. W. Smith and Co., Byculla.

NEW SONGS, New Pieces, New Dance Music, every Mail. Can be heard, tried over, or taken on approval. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

PRESERVED DRIED GINGER, Just Arrived from China; also an entirely fresh Stock of CHINESE and JAPANESE NOVELTIES.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, a few doors beyond Taylor's Hotel.

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STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationery Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze.

NOTICE.—A SONG SERVICE will be held in "BOWEN CHURCH," WEDNESDAY, 11th at 8-30 p.m. Impressive music by an excellent Choir. Tickets 8 Annas. Proceeds for SUNDAY SCHOOL.

PLEASE send to the Universal Rubber Stamp Co., Pydownie, all difficult Rubber Stamp Orders attempted but not executed by other Rubber Stamp Companies in India.

TWO LADIES are willing to teach the neatest and easiest style of making Rubber Stamps. Apply to Universal RubberStamp Co., Pydownie.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —ADJOURNED MEETINGS of the Corporation will be held here on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 and 3-30 p.m.

EXCELCIOR LAWN MOWERS are the best in the World; from Rs. 38 to 125 each.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WHAT can you expect CHEAPER than a DINNER SET for 6 Persons, for Rs. 16, and a TEA SET for 12 Persons, for Rs. 6-14.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

CRICKET.—The *Sporting Life* says:—In respect to learning cricket by a book the best is "Barlow on Batting." It is very short and practical, &c., &c. R. R. PARAKH & Co., 18, Church Gate Street.

R. D. LAWRENCE & CO., Painters and House Decorators.—Work done neatly and at moderate prices, No. 4, Bake House Street, Fort, Bombay.

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"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters For terms, apply to B. L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale. Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER and Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.—The POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a first-class upper storeyed Hotel in Poona. It affords all the comforts of a home. Good and Comfortable Rooms are available. Terms moderate.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 23, Medows Street, Bombay.

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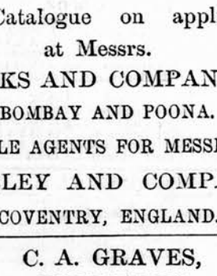


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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 7.

THE Silver "bulls," with their hands strengthened by the latest advices from America concerning legislation in respect of this metal, got up the price ¼d. per oz. in London yesterday, the quotation through all channels being 47¼d.; and Silver Securities, following suit, advanced ⅝ per cent. in Fours, and 7-16 in 4½ per cents. at £78½ and £80⅞, respectively. The Indian Council placed 5 extra lakhs of Bills on the three Presidencies (chiefly to Bombay) at 1s. 6d.; and 7 lakhs of Wire Transfers, on Bombay and Calcutta (mainly to the sister Presidency) at 1s. 6 3-32d. and 1s. 6 5-32d.; these rates being higher by 3-32d. for the Bills, and 3-16d. for the Transfers, than the extreme prices obtained for the extra allotments on Thursday. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, is still given as 1s. 5½d. Consols were ⅛ per cent. lower at 97⅝ *ex div*; and the market rate of discount on short London Bills was advanced by ⅛ per cent., say, to 2¼ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 108 *ex div.* French Rentes in Paris were unaltered at 92; but Exchange on London was two centimes higher, at fcs. 25 16½.

To-day's message from London reports a further advance of ⅛d. per oz. in the price of Bar Silver, at 48d.; while Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. higher in Fours at £79, and ⅜ in the other denomination, at £81½. Seven lakhs of extra Council Bills were allotted to Madras to-day, at 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 6 7-16d.; and 6 lakhs of Wire Transfers to Bombay, at 1s. 6 15-32d. to 1s. 6 23-32d. The Banks' buying rate on India was advanced to 1s. 5⅝d. Consols were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 97⅛; but the market rate of discount on short London Bills was further raised to 2½ per cent.

The only fresh news through Reuter regarding General Produce is from Mincing Lane, where Mid.-Plantation Coffee was 1s. per cwt. dearer at 102, the market being quiet but steady. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,560,000 quarters or 80,000 quarters less than was upon the water a week ago.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, all round, last evening, the day's Sales having reached only 6,000 bales, inclusive of 700 Surats. The spot price of Mid.-American remained at 6⅜d. per lb., and East Indian Cotton was quite unchanged in value; but American arrivals were 1-32d. lower in the nearer positions, 1-64d. down for July-October deliveries, and unaltered for October-November, at 6½d. for June, and 5 29-32d. for October-November. The total day's Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm. This afternoon the Liverpool market closed dull; Surats quiet; with Sales 5,000 bales, of which 600 were Surats. Spot prices were quite unchanged: but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower, in all positions.

Business in Cotton was more active in Liverpool during the six days ended yesterday than in the previous week, the total sales having aggregated 41,000 bales, or 5,000 bales more; while the amount forwarded to consumers was 7,000 bales greater, at 55,000 bales. The Imports were 8,000 bales less, at 24,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished by 39,000 bales; but it was still greater, by 97,000 bales, than at the same time last year, and 166,000 above what was held in 1888. The stock of Surats was 6,000 bales less than last week, at 193,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had fallen off by 130,000 bales since the previous Friday; and of East Indian Cotton there were 58,000 bales less in sight; but the comparative figures which we give below show an increase on each line both as against last year and the year before Spot Mid.-American was worth the same yesterday as on the previous Friday; but American Arivals were 9-64d. lower in the nearer positions, and 3-32d. down in the more distant. Compared with the quotations ruling last year and the year before, the spot price was yesterday 9-16d. and 1⅛d. higher, respectively.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was 1-16 cent lower, at 12¼ cents; while September Futures were down one point at 11·26 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. ports were 1,000 bales, making a considerably lighter week than in either of the two preceding years; and the total figures since the opening of the season now show the reduced increase of 254,000 bales compared with last year, and 338,000 bales as against 1888. The quantity in sight yesterday was £7,100,000 bales, compared with £7,050,000 bales last week. To-day's New York telegram still gives 12¼ cents as the price of spot Mid.-Uplands, but makes September Futures 3 points lower at 11·23 cents; Futures for August being quoted at 12·12 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were *nil.*

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

| | 1890. | 1889. | 1888. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's receipts | 6,000 | 11,000 | 20,000 |
| " exports to U. K. | 21,000 | 14,000 | 17,000 |
| " " Continent | 3,000 | 14,000 | 19,000 |
| Total receipts since 1st Sept. '89. | 5,725,000 | 5,471,000 | 5,337,000 |
| " exports to U. K. do. | 2,710,000 | 2,668,000 | 2,610,000 |
| " to Continent do. | 2,015,000 | 1,836,000 | 1,723,000 |
| " Stock in the Ports | 138,000 | 265,000 | 359,000 |

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 6th instant affords the following comparison:—

| | 1890. | 1889. | 1888. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total supply of all kinds | 2,010,000 | 1,362,381 | 1,979,360 |
| " " Surats | 691,000 | 501,880 | 450,800 |
| For the United Kingdom only the figures are:— | | | |
| Stock in Liverpool | 947,000 | 849,580 | 780,630 |
| " London | 11,000 | 11,000 | 21,000 |
| American afloat | 40,000 | 49,000 | 36,000 |
| East Indian " | 75,000 | 78,000 | 52,000 |
| | 1,073,000 | 978,580 | 889,600 |
| Price of Mid.-Americans | 6⅜d. | 6 1-16d. | 5⅝d. |
| " Good Dhollera | 4⅛d. | 4 11-16d. | 4½d. |
| Difference | 1⅜d. | 1⅜d. | 7-8d. |

With the setting in of the S. W. monsoon, mildly as it has commenced, a dull feeling has come over our local market for the staple, and again to-day hardly anything has been done, a few hundred bales in the aggregate of Bengals, at Rs. 188, and Wudwan at Rs. 201, being all the business that has transpired.

WHEAT has also attracted much less attention, and transactions have been upon a small scale; but the tone of the market keeps steady and prices are quoted as before.

SEEDS have been taken to a much smaller extent to-day, and the price of *Linseed* has given way one anna per cwt., our quotation being now Rs. 6-10-6 to Rs. 6-13-0 per cwt. The feeling is quiet, but other descriptions show no change in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 6,806 | bales. |
| Wheat | 26,462 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 18,103 | " |
| Rapeseed | 3,391 | " |
| Gingelly | 2,583 | " |
| Poppyseed | 1,635 | " |
| Groundnuts | 691 | " |
| Castorseed | 2,902 | " |

FREIGHTS are dull, with very little demand from bona-fide shippers. The "Hurworth" (s) has been re-chartered again at 19s. 3d. per ton. to Port Said for orders. Business has been done for prompt shipment, Cotton to Antwerp, at 19s. 6d.; and Wheat to Hull, at 18s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened strong this morning, in presence of the advices above recorded, then to hand, although slightly irregular in rates, and business was done forward at 1s. 6 1-16d. in Telegraphic, afterwards at 1s. 6 1-32d., and again at 1s. 6 1-16d.; some Bank Demand having also been done at 1s. 6 3-32d., and a few Private three months' sight Bills placed at 1s. 6¼d. Calcutta quotes six months' sight Bills there at 1s. 6½d. Our quotations at closing were:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bill on Demand | 1 6 3-32d. | per rupee, |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 6 1-16d. | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 6 5-32d. | " |
| Credits 3 " | 1s. 6 9-32d. | " |
| Francs 3 " | 1·91⅛. | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER, in sympathy with the news from the other side, has had another important rise. Four per cents. for cash have been firm throughout the day at 103 5-16, at which rate they also closed, while the 30th June account has advanced to 103⅜, and the July settlement to 103½. For 4½ per cents. 106¼ is the nominal quotation.

SHARES have been neglected, and the only changes which we have to notice this evening are a decline of Rs. 7½ in Maneckji Petit Mill shares, and of Rs. 5 in Queen, at our quotations; and an advance of Rs. 2½ in Bank of Bombay shares at Rs. 975 per share.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

KEYSER—May 18, at West Dulwich, wife of Alfred Keyser, Bombay Civil Service, daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MAINWARING—BISDEE—May 14, at St Augustine's Honor Oak, Charles Vaughan Mainwaring, Madras Staff Corps, to Frances Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Denning Bisdee.

DEATH.

FAGAN—April 25 at Weston super-Mare, Maj-Gen W T Fagan, Bengal Staff Corps, 59.

FARR—May 17, William Berry Farr, late of Calcutta, 53.

GEORGE—May 15, at Tiverton, Devon, Hubert Shaw, son of Edward Monson George, M.I.C.E.

SCOTT—May 17, at Inverness-terrace, Hyde-Park, W, John Scott, late Principal Inspr-Gen of Hospitals, Bombay M dical service, 88.

WELLS—May 13, at The Oaks, near Southampton, Maj-Gen F C Wells, Bombay Retired.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

LULLOOBHOY—June 7, at 76, Nepean Sea Road, of Lilawati, the infant daughter of Karsondas Chubildas Lulloobhoy, Barrister-at-Law, aged 7 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHRISTIAN—June 3, at Hajipur, Tirhoot, the wife of John Christian, Opium Department, of a daughter.

MYLNE—May 3, at 13, the Grove, Boltons, South Kensington, the wife of L. M. Mylne, of a daughter,

MARRIAGE.

KENDALL—MULLANE—May 24, at Cawnpore, Charles Kendall, Pioneer Sergeant, 2nd Battalion Lincoln Regiment, to Annie Helena Maud, daughter of Thomas Mullane, formerly Telegraph Inspector, Oudh Division, Lucknow.

DEATH.

MURRAY—June 5, at Mhow, Helen Evelyn Maud, the infant daughter of Lieut and Mrs C F T Murray, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 5½ months.


# The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1890.


WE publish in another column a document which is certain to be made the subject of much bitter comment upon the unreality of political movements in India. Those who will welcome the circular of the Madras Congress Committee as a proof that the Congress is a hollow thing are at liberty to make as much as they can of it for that purpose, and we have no doubt that to such it will prove a veritable *bonne bouche*. It has, however, more serious aspects—aspects, too, which those who think that charity and kindliness should not be altogether banished from political controversy will deem to be not quite unworthy of notice. Something, we take it, is to be said for the obvious sincerity with which the appeal is made to Indian politicians to fulfil their financial obligations. It is not the gods alone who should find in the spectacle of brave men struggling against difficulties an occasion for sympathy. On the lowest slopes of the political Olympus there should be not a few who can feel that Mr. Hume, appealing to the Madras Congress Committee to pay the Rs. 6,000 that it promised for making the Congress known to British constituencies, is an occasion for at least as much condolence as derision. For this is not the first time that Mr. Hume has had to send the same reproaches to his followers. Last year it was Bombay that was in default, and then, as now, Mr. Hume had to remind ardent politicians of their financial obligations to him and of his own costly services to them. His reminder to the Madras Committee of the sacrifices that he has made for the cause are as moving as those which had such a conscience-awakening effect in this Presidency a years ago. For whatever we may think of the wisdom of Mr. Hume's politics no one doubts his sincerity. He has backed his opinions with his money, and when he comes to square accounts with the Congress—if so summary a proceeding is ever resorted to—he will come out of the transaction a creditor for a large balance in time and labour and money. When he now asks his friends to turn into hard cash the compliments that they have in the past only too freely showered upon him he makes a very fair request. The world has always thought that the "Hang your sympathy, buy a pie!" of the Oxford man turned pieman, was the best answer that could have been made to the unctuous condolences of a college friend, and that the only fit rejoinder to it would have been an outlay of at least a penny. "Hang your compliments, pay the subscription that you promised!" is just as legitimate a response on Mr. Hume's part to all the kind things that the politicians of the Congress have said about him from time to time, and the heart must be very hard that can read his reproaches and find in them only a subject for derision.

At the Bombay Congress, it will be remembered, over forty thousand rupees were promised for promoting the work of the Congress in India and in England. Few who were present on the occasion can forget the enthusiasm with which the delegates poured their offerings, or rather the promises of their offerings, at the feet of Mr. Hume and Mr. Bradlaugh. There was a "raking in of infinite money" like that of which the ecclesiastical historians of the middle ages tell in their accounts of papal jubilees—with this difference, that the Pope's money was "hard," and the Congress's was, as the Americans would say, exceedingly "soft." It was nevertheless the enthusiasm of that memorable evening which carried the delegates to England, and in some of their addresses much was made of the noble offerings which had been laid upon the altar of progress in Bombay last Christmas-tide. There is only one passage in Mr. Hume's sorrowful reproaches to his friends which we need now refer to. In trying to recall them to a sense of their duty he urges them to do as Englishmen do for the causes that they take in hand. Did Mr. Hume realize the deep practical significance of this form of appeal? All the world knows what the English method of championing a cause is. The history of every great movement, moral, political, and social, in England is the history of a subscription list. Such is the history of Free Trade, of temperance, of education, of religious propagandism, even of the crotchets which disturb the peace and waste the time of reasonable men. And it is a characteristic of the English subscription list which differentiates it from the Indian, that men who promise to pay usually do so. We wonder whether Mr. Hume realized all that was implied in his summons to the Madras Congress people to do as Englishmen would do in like circumstances. "You have taught us the principle of no taxation without representation," exclaimed Mr. Surendernath Banerjee at one of the meetings in England. Yes, but if Indian politicians are to pick and choose their lessons, adopting the privileges of the English constitutional system and giving the go-by to its sacrifices, its efforts, and its duties where shall we be? It seems easy enough to learn English aspirations, to repeat the phrases of the English parliamentary system, and to claim entrance *per saltum* into a political life the beneficial enjoyment of which is dependent upon a discharge of public duty which those empty subscription bags in Madras proclaim to be quite beyond the conception of those who aspire to it. Once again we ask Mr. Hume and his friends if they have quite forgotten that the material with which they propose to build is at least as important a subject as the shape which they propose to give to their building? Stubble is not a good foundation, nor do laths make good beams even if you lay them as beams are laid. Those who propose to build a political edifice in India must think somewhat about the foundation and the framework, and when they propose to reconstruct the political fabric in India upon English lines, they must not forget that they have not Englishmen to deal with. It is needless to think about the springs of self-government drying up in a community like that to which Mr. Hume has addressed his appeal, for they cannot have begun to flow.

The meaning of it all is that the leaders of the Congress have been going too fast and trying to go too far. We long since pointed out the danger of a Congress "boom" in England; but we did not insist, as we might have done, upon the danger that the movement itself might thereby be proclaimed to be wanting in strength and in reality. It is a dangerous thing to tell the English constituencies that two hundred millions of the natives of India claim justice at their hands, and then to have to confess, even if it be in strictly confidential circulars, that of six thousand rupees which the spokesmen of forty millions have promised to pay not one pie has been sent in. Indifference breeds indifference, and we are afraid that after this revelation the enthusiasm which Mr. Banerjee and his friends have evoked in England will die out. Once more people in India will challenge Mr. Hume to show his faith in the national character of the movement by standing aside, and letting it work out a course for itself. Those who say that it has no inherent staying power, and that it will disappear the moment that it is left exclusively in Indian hands, will find confirmation of their belief in Mr. Hume's sore reproaches to co-workers who will not work, and to subscribers who will not subscribe. We should not welcome the disappearance of the Congress from the scene, though we doubt if it has enough inherent vitality to outlive the retirement from its councils of the three or four Europeans who have so far supplied it with motive power. It does give an opportunity for the discussion of public questions which if wisely used may be turned to the advantage alike of Government and governed. But the latest incident in the history of the Congress shows that those of us were right who from the first insisted that there were distinct limitations upon its authority as an exponent of native opinion, and that it would be easy to take its pronouncements too seriously. It certainly was going beyond its function when it undertook to be the interpreter before the people of England of the aspirations of the people of India, for it had no mandate even from the communities that it professed to represent. The moral of the incident is that the Congress must not go so fast. It will be exceedingly difficult after this to contend that India is fit for anything like the scheme which Mr. Bradlaugh was instructed by the Bombay Congress to advocate in Parliament—a scheme which, oddly enough, embodies the collective wisdom of the Presidency which no telegrams from Mr. Digby or reproaches from Mr. Hume can impel to pay its subscriptions. Had the campaign been carried on with more prudence and with a little less ostentation—had the counsels of moderation which were heard in Bombay last December been listened to—the fiasco in Madras would have been less noticeable. As it is, the contrast between the programme in England and the cash-book in India is too striking for the enemies of the Congress not to find in it an occasion for bitter railing, which no consciousness of the potential usefulness of the Congress, when it is more wisely counselled, will modify. And the leaders in India should face the fact that one more such "secret and confidential" circular as that which has been brought to light in Madras will bring the whole enterprise to an end.

IN a recent lecture in London on the Arts of India Mr. Purdon Clarke endeavoured with much ingenuity to establish the proposition that Hindu Art has been largely modified by contact with Mahomedan influences. He may have convinced many of his hearers, but he altogether failed to convert his chairman, Sir George Birdwood, whose well-known phrase that Indian Art is "a crystallized tradition" is a veritable clarion sound against whomsoever may contend that the Hindu artificer has been interrupted by the intervention of outsiders. Sir George Birdwood set about proving his case by an appeal to the oldest authorities. He gave a long catalogue from the Code of Manu of arts and products and substances employed in the arts, which show that a thousand years before the Christian era a vigorous, industrial, and artistic life obtained in India. From Manu, too, and from the Ramayana and the Mahabharata he cites lists of artificers so full and so diverse that an ingenious imagination would easily make out from them a case for the theory that in the mythical days India was as much an industrial as an agricultural country. We seem to have before us one of the processions of the trade guilds in a Flemish city of the Middle Ages in a passage from the Mahabharata in which the inhabitants of Oudh go forth in search of Rama in the order of their trades:—jewellers, potters, ivory workers, perfumers, goldsmiths, weavers, woollen manufacturers, curriers, carpenters, braziers, painters, musical instrument makers, armourers, blacksmiths, coppersmiths, imagemakers, cutters of crystal, glassmakers, inlayers, and so on. As Sir George Birdwood says, it is just such a list as might be gathered from the latest census returns of any of the great polytechnic cities of India, such as Patna, Lucknow, Delhi, Benares, Ahmedabad, Bombay, or Hyderabad, We are not aware if Mr. Purdon Clarke had the opportunity of making a rejoinder to this; but we should doubt if he took any exception to it as a proof of the antiquity of Indian trades and art. As a proof, however, of the limited influence of Mahomedan art it is defective. Sir George Birdwood's own vigorous condemnations of the degradation of some of the arts of to-day by imitative association with European forms and designs seem to imply that Hindu art, conservative though it is, does not altogether resist the influence of its environment. We take Sir George Birdwood's later contention on the subject as an assurance however, that Hindu art, as it has on the whole, successfully resisted Mahomedan influence, has an inherent vitality of its own quite strong enough to resist the contamination even of Western influences.

THE House of Representatives, as was anticipated in a Central News telegram on Saturday, passed on that day the Mackinley Silver Bill. As the Bill had previously been adopted by the Republican Caucus, who may be presumed to have been acquainted with Mr. Harrison's view on the subject, it is hardly likely that it will be vetoed, though the affirmation of the principle of free coinage which is contained in it can scarcely have won for it the entire approval of the President. Free coinage, however, is made contingent upon the ratio of silver to gold reaching sixteen to one—a contingency which must be distant, even when the Treasury has increased its purchases from two million dollars' worth of silver a month to four and a half. The President is reported to have said last month that he would sanction no Bill that was not passed by a Republican vote. The Mackinley Bill seems to satisfy this condition, so that the prospects of its passing into law seem satisfactory enough. In connection with this legislation the recent report of the Director of the United States Mint is of interest. The Director shows that the quantity of American Silver produced in 1889 was fifty million fine ounces, while an additional seven million ounces were obtained from ore imported into the States and melted there. The total product was sixty-two million ounces, and of this the Government purchased twenty-seven million ounces for coinage, six millions were used in the arts, twenty million ounces were shipped to London, and about six millions were sent to India, China, and Japan. The Mackinley Bill does not propose, as one of the competing measures did, to limit purchases to silver produced in the United States. It is therefore certain, as the *Economist* points out, that the Treasury will absorb not only the whole of the production of the American mines, but a consideration portion of the foreign silver smelted in the States.

MANY of our military readers will observe with pleasure that steps have been at last taken to provide a suitable memorial to that fine old soldier, Lord Strathnairn, better remembered in India as Sir Hugh Rose, who passed away almost unnoticed five years ago. A few weeks ago a meeting of distinguished officers was held in London, under the presidency of the Duke of Cambridge, to further the object in view; and a deputation from the Committee waited on the Lord Mayor of London on the day that the mail left. Not a few of the admirers of the late Lord Strathnairn's genius as a commander on the battle-field will share the regret expressed by the President that the movement inaugurated was not started some time ago. His campaign in Central India, conducted as it was in heat which was phenomenal even for an Indian summer, was a brilliant exploit, and the siege of Jhansi will for ever make his name memorable in the annals of Indian warfare. It is true that when he passed from the Bombay Command to the Commandership-in-Chief of India his pertinacity in Council told against him; but it did not detract from his reputation as a soldier, which mere unpopularity could not diminish. Without making any invidious comparison, Lord Strathnairn was not less entitled to a public funeral than the eminent soldier whose remains were deposited in St. Paul's Cathedral a few months ago. At any rate it was not creditable to the Army or the public that his death attracted so little attention. It has been suggested that if he had belonged to the Corps of Royal Engineers, we should not have had to complain of any indifference to his eminent career. Certainly the officers of the scientific corps set the rest of the service a good example. We have had only during the past few weeks in the unveiling of the colossal statue of Gordon at Chatham another illustration of the keenness with which "the Sappers" cherish the memory of the men who have added to the fame of their particular branch of the Queen's service.

THE High Court reopens to-day on the termination of the May vacation.

THE Queen and the Cabinet (writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) are in brisk communication—I will not not say conflict—over the reorganisation of the army. Her Majesty is very anxious that the great post of Commander-in-Chief should remain as before, an appanage of the Crown, and should be inherited in due time by the Duke of Connaught. But Mr. Stanhope and all the military authorities are persuaded that if we are to maintain our army in a state of efficiency at all approaching that of the Continental powers, it is necessary that the supreme command should be vested in an expert soldier versed alike in the theory and the practice of his profession.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught are to reside at Bagshot Park for a month after their arrival in England, and they will afterwards be the guests of the Queen at Osborne for about three weeks, before going to Germany for the autumn. They are expected to reach Liverpool from Quebec on June 20.

THE appointment of Divan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai as Divan of Baroda meets with general approval in the Presidency. He has, we hear, received a large number of congratulatory telegrams and letters from all quarters, including numerous Princes and Chiefs and influential European gentlemen.

THE Aden Assistant Political, Colonel Stace, has received the reward of his labours on the Somali Coast, writes a contemporary. On May 24th he received telegraphic communication that he had been made a C.B. (Civil division). His predecessor, Colonel Hunter, had the good fortune to be made a C. B. and C. S. I. in the same week.

THE following

# TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

## THE AMERICAN SILVER QUESTION.

### PROSPECTS OF THE COMPROMISE BILL.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The *Times'* Washington correspondent wires: There can now be no doubt that the Mackinley Compromise Bill will be passed by the Senate.

As to free coinage of Silver, Senator Jones and the silver party have been consulted, and have agreed to support the Bill if the clause to provide for redemption of Silver notes in silver bullion be omitted.

### THE COMPROMISE BILL ADVANCED A STAGE.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 9.

The House of Representatives has passed the Mackinley Compromise Silver Bill.

## THE LICENSING ACT AND THE PEOPLE.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

A great mass meeti ng was held in Hyde Park yesterday afternoon, attended by many thousands of persons, for the purpose of protesting against the proposal to compensate publicans whose licenses are acquired under the new Licensing Act.

The resolutions submitted wer e passed, and the proceedings orderly throughout.

LATER.

During yesterday afternoon's meeting in Hyde Park General Allan and Mr. Monro, Chief Commissioner of Police, were mobbed and hooted. They were, however, not harmed by the crowd.

## A FEMALE EDUCATIONAL TRIUMPH.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

Miss Philippa Fawcett, daughter of the late Professor Fawcett, is declared to have secured a higher number of marks than the Senior Wrangler in the Cambridge Mathematical Tripos.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught leave Canada on the 12th instant for England.

## THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.

The Duke of Orleans, now in Brussels, arrives in England to-day.

## THE SILVER QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 5.

Senator Sherman, speaking in the Senate to-day, said that he was opposed to free coinage of silver, which, he said, would demonetise gold and render silver the only standard.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

Military Department.—The local regiments of Burma are numbered 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Burma Infantry.

Furlough.—Furlough has been granted to Colonel Walker, of the Gun Carriage Factory, and Colonel Bartholomew, General List.

Military Works.—Colonels Cole and Cunningham and Captain Dixon, Telegraph Department, have been promoted to the Public Works Department.

Telegraph Department.—The Secretary of State grants increments of Rs. 50 per mensem to Sub Assistant Superintendents of Telegraphs, 1st grade after five years' and additional Rs. 50 after ten years' continuous service in that grade.

Home Department.—Brigade Surgeon Coates retires; Surgeon Major Birch is appointed Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta.

Foreign Department.—The Viceroy learns with great satisfaction that the Maharaja of Jodhpore has abolished all transit dues. Colonel Stewart, Meywar, is appointed Commandant of the Merwara Battalion. Major Bignell officiates for Colonel Stewart in the Meywar Corps. Mr. Baillon officiates as Vice-Consul for Portugal at Karachi. Colonel Gerard officiates as Political Agent in Western Malwa. Lieutenant Pritchard, Bombay, is appointed temporarily Second Assistant at Hyderabad. The Extradition Act between her Majesty's dominions and the United States (America) is published for information, also the Ottoman Order in Council is published for information.

Finance Department.—A notification is published exempting from payment of income-tax all persons residing in scheduled Districts of Madras, Chittagong, and the hill tracts of the Mewars State; the income of Universities; the official allowance to an agent of an Indian Prince or State; any capital sum paid in commutation of pension, income derived solely from indigo; such portion of income as is paid to any Provident Fund, also other rules relating to income-tax exemption.

## THE INSURANCE COMPANY FRAUD CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 8.

Lutter's case continued on Saturday.

After a long cross-examination respecting his private business Mr. Seymour said that after examining the list of goods handed to him at Thursday's sitting he found sixty-four bales of khaki unaccounted for in the books. Minutely questioned respecting his conduct as Messrs. Jones' godown-keeper he deposed that no fault was ever found with him. Consignments in the stock-book showed that thirty cases of sarongs were undelivered, sometimes delivery orders have been twice given for the same goods.

On being cross-examined by Mr. Vansomeren, he said that up-country order-book contained entries of arrivals of goods. When shown to the jury the books were found to contain on every leaf almost entries respecting "make" of gentlemen's shirts, quality of soda-water, &c.

Mr. Vansomeren: Have you entered one-thirtieth part of goods received in any one year in that book?

Witness: If not in that in some other book.

The book showed thirteen entries between the 25th of March and beginning of May.

Bindanee, a merchant, deposed that in 1888 he purchased eight cases of sarongs from Casamane, an employé of Messrs. Jones.

Mr. Euan then read the deposition before the Magistrate of Mr. Bertram, of Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie's firm, who instituted a suit against Messrs. Jones for fourteen cases of gold-thread, which were delivered intact, undamaged by fire. They still wanted five cases, which were still unpaid for.

The case was adjourned.

## ENTERTAINMENT TO R. B. DHACKJEE CASSINATHJEE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 8.

Rao Bahadur Dhackjee Cassinathjee, J.P., Personal Assistant to the Commissary-General, was entertained at the Rose Cottage yesterday night by his friends, in honor of the title conferred upon him by the Government of India.

## THE POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 8.

The following are the entries up to June for the Poona Races:—

First Governor's Cup, thirty-nine; All Horse Handicap, twenty-one; the Joonaghur Cup, two; the Morvi Purse, two; the Stewards' Cup, one; the Bhownugger Purse, one; and the Gondal Purse, one.

## PRESENTATION OF GOOD-CONDUCT MEDAL.

On Saturday, a good-conduct medal was presented by Colonel Chard to Bandmaster Milman, Royal Fusiliers, who has seen sixteen years' service. The regiment paraded on the occasion. The Colonel then made a complimentary address.

## ARRIVALS.

Colonel Jopp, Consulting Engineer of Railways; Nawab Mehdi Hassan, Chief Justice of Hyderabad; Professor Cooke, Principal, College of Science; and Colonel Sheppard, arrived from Mahableshwar on Saturday.

## EXECUTION OF A CULPRIT.

The execution of the culprit tailor who murdered a girl for ornaments takes place at Yerrowda Jail to-morrow morning.

## THE KHANDALLA SANITARIUM.

The Khandalla Sanitarium will be closed on the 14th inst. All troops in the garrison parade for the manœuvres on Wednesday.

## THE COMMAND OF THE NAIR BRIGADE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 8.

Colonel Brereton' 29th Madras Infantry, gets the command of the Nair Brigade, Travancore.

## ORGANISATION OF TELEGRAPH SECTIONS.

The Secretary of State having approved of the reorganization of the Telegraph sections of the Sappers and Miners, the table of establishment will be amended shortly.

## DACOITS AROUND JHANSI.

The dacoits around Jhansi have become very daring, and wrote threatening to wreck the English mail train; since which time a pilot engine has been run in advance of the mail, and this the dacoits fired at one night, evidently mistaking it for the engine of the mail.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JUNE 8.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, arrived from Bombay this evening.

COLOMBO, JUNE 8.

Mail steamer Rome from Bombay arrived.

## THE OAKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Duke of Portland's br. f. Memoir ..... | 1 |
| The Chevalier Ginistrelli's br. f. Signorina... | 2 |
| Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's b. f. Ponza ..... | 3 |

(4,000, sovereigns for the winner, 400 sovs. for the nominator of the winner, 300 sovs. for the owner of the second, and 200 sovs for the owner of the third, for fillies 8st. 10lb. each, then three-year-olds; by subscription of 50 sovs. each.)

The three fillies which came to the front in running for the Oaks Stakes on Friday all bear very good records of former appearances on the turf. In fact, Signorina had a most wonderful career as a two-year old, running in as many as nine races, and winning them all.

Memoir a br. f. by St. Simon *ex* Quiver, owned by the Duke of Portland, did not give very much promise to commence with. At her first appearance she was far behind, and then when selected as favourite for the Lavant Stakes at Goodwood Meeting in August, 1889, came in almost last. That was the occasion upon which Lord Abington's Bena and Lord Calthorpe's Cushat ran a dead heat. She now began to improve, and raced the favourite for the Harrington Stakes at Derby September Meeting very closely, only losing it very narrowly. Her career of wins, which she kept up till the finish of the season, now began. At Leicester Autumn Meeting, Memoir appeared for the Bradford Plate, when Mr. Abington's Touchwood was chosen favourite, but Memoir won easily by a length and a half. She next won the Zetland Stakes at Newmarket in September, when Orwell, who ran third in the Derby the other day, made a good second. Her final appearance for the season was at Newmarket Second October meeting, when she easily won the Prendergast Stakes.

Signorina, br. f. by St. Simon *ex* Star of Portici, as we have said, has opposite her name an unbroken career of successes throughout last year. She opened the season by running for the May Plate at Newmarket First Spring, was selected as favourite, and won an exciting race by half a length. Another close race was that for the Breeders' Plate at Newmarket Second Spring Meeting, when from the starting prices, 13 to 8 were offered on Signorina, and she won by three parts of a length. A still more close thing was the race for the Whitsuntide Plate at Manchester, when Signorina beat Mr. D. Baird's Martagon by only a head. Chosen favourite for the British Dominion Stakes at Sandown Park Orwell she made a good race against the Chevalier's filly, being only a head behind her at the winning post. Again a half length only separated Signorina from Alloway, when the former won the Kempton Park Grand Two-year-old Stakes. 100 to 7 were offered on Signorina when she started for the Berkshire Plate at the Royal Windsor Meeting. Nor did she disappoint her confident backers, winning the race easily by a length and a half. Perhaps the most interesting race of last year to note on the present occasion was the Harrington Stakes at Derby September Meeting. Some excellent animals entered amongst which were Rathbeal, but most important of all Memoir which beat her on Friday. Signorina started favourite, the chances of Memoir and Rathbeal for second place being considered about equal. Signorina, after a close race, won by a length but Rathbeal made a bad third, something like four lengths separating him from Memoir. Signorina met some other animals which have come well to the front, in racing for the Middle Park Plate at Newmarket Second October Meeting. A large field started, amongst which were LeNord, Semolina, and Golden Gate, but Signorina was again the favourite, 6 to 4 being offered on her. She won easily by three lengths, LeNord being second. Her final appearance was at Newmarket in October, when she won the Cheveley Stakes easily.

Ponza, b. f. by Springfield *ex* Napoli, although as a two-year-old, managed to win only two out of six races, ran some very good races. Her first success was at Manchester September Meeting, when she was selected favourite for the Breeders' Foal Stakes, and won by a length and a half. She ended the season by winning the Doveridge Stakes at Derby.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

The following is a list of winners for the last twenty years:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1871 | Baron Rothschild's .....Hannah. |
| 1872 | M. Lefevre's .....Reine. |
| 1873 | Mr. Merry's .....Marie Stuart. |
| 1874 | Mr. Launde's .....Apology. |
| 1875 | Lord Falmouth's .....Spinaway. |
| 1876 | M. Lupin's .....Enguerrande. |
| 1877 | Mr. Pulteney's.....Placida. |
| 1878 | Lord Falmouth's .....Jannette. |
| 1879 | Lord Falmouth's .....Wheel of Fortune. |
| 1880 | Mr. Perkin's.....Jenny Howlet. |
| 1881 | Mr. Crawfurd's .....Thebais. |
| 1882 | Lord Stamford's .....Geheimniss. |
| 1883 | Lord Rosebery's .....b f Bonny Jean. |
| 1884 | Mr. Abington's.....b f Busybody. |
| 1885 | Lord Cadogan's .....b f Lonely. |
| 1886 | Duke of Hamilton's.....b f Miss Jummy. |
| 1887 | Duke of Beaufort's.....ch f Reve d'Or. |
| 1888 | Lord Calthorpe's.....ch f Seabreeze. |
| 1889 | Mr. Jas Snarry's .....b f L'Abbesse de Jouarre. |
| 1890 | Duke of Portland's.....br f Memoir. |

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 23.

MR. STANLEY continues to give us plenty to talk about. Public interest in the great explorer has been this week divided between the announcement of his approaching marriage to an accomplished lady, whose name is not unknown in distant parts of the British Empire as well as at home, and his persistent efforts to rouse us to a sense of the true state of things in Africa. As to his engagement with Miss Dorothy Tennant, I am told on good authority that it was one of old standing. It appears that four years ago Mr. Stanley proposed to Miss Tennant and was accepted. All who know that lady speak very enthusiastically of her charms, and if only half the things said about her good qualities are true, Mr. Stanley is a lucky man. People say that he is now sure to become naturalized. It is not quite easy to see why some people are so feverishly anxious that Mr. Stanley should drop his adopted nationality and become once more an Englishman. Those better informed think it very questionable whether in existing circumstances he will comply with the request made to him in so many and such varied quarters. One obstacle to his becoming an Englishman is, if I am correctly informed, that he is possessed of a certain amount of real estate in New York estate, estate which has increased in value very largely since it came into his hands, and which is likely to become still more paying in the future. Of course if he ceased to be an American he would have to part with this property; and this merely for the honour of being called an Englishman he may not feel inclined to do. The question is sometimes asked, is Mr. Stanley a rich man? Those who are acquainted with him tell us that he must at any rate be in comfortable circumstances, for he has never been extravagant in his tastes, and if he were ever so extravagant he could not easily squander a fortune in the interior of the dark continent. Richmond Terrace, where Miss Tennant resides with her mother is a fashionable street within a stone's throw of Montagu House, the residence of the Duke of Buccleuch, and one of its houses was occupied a season or two ago by Mr. Gladstone.

*Apropos* of the Liberal leader, I am informed that since public attention has been so prominently called to the important negotiations between our Government and that of the Emperor of Germany, Mr. Stanley was approached with a proposal to interview Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery. It is said that Mr. Stanley positively refused to see either Mr. Gladstone or Lord Rosebery. I asked why Mr. Stanley should decline to talk over a matter of this sort with two of the leaders of the Liberal party; my informant, who although a Liberal is at the same time what for want of a better word I may describe as an Imperialist, replied, "Well, you would not expect him to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds, would you?" If this story is true, as I believe it to be, we must not take too seriously Lord Salisbury's chiding of Mr. Stanley at the Merchant Taylor's Company. There are wheels within wheels, and it is not impossible that our Foreign Office may have welcomed, even if it did not instigate, Mr. Stanley to adopt his somewhat sensational tone in calling to our notice the dangers of our position in Africa owing to German aggrandisement.

A certain print which never misses an opportunity of having a fling at the Royal Family, the other day came out with an exciting tale about the "great surrender having been forced upon Lord Salisbury by two illustrious personages." Of course, the statement is an invention. To begin with, Lord Salisbury solemnly assured us that he has not given way to the Berlin authorities. "We have not surrendered anything," said his lordship, "for the best reason in the world that we have not come to any agreement at all. Such communication as we have had with other Governments have really been an exchange of views. No kind of conclusion has been arrived at, and therefore when you are told that anything has been surrendered or given up, I exhort you to suspend your judgment until some facts more cogent than any such spontaneous revelations may appear in order to confirm the suggestion." I have met during the past day or two persons who are to some extent behind the scenes, and who profess to have an exact knowledge of what is going on. Their comment on the situation is that Lord Salisbury has been stiffened by Mr. Stanley's speeches, and that the Prime Minister is now prepared to put his foot down as firmly as if he were dealing with a little kingdom like Portugal, instead of one of the mightiest powers of the world. We shall soon see.

Proceedings in the House of Commons, as you will have been informed by cable, have been decidedly lively, and the protracted sittings of the early part of the week quite reminded us of old times. I met poor Mr. W. H. Smith in Green Park on Wednesday, the day after the four o'clock sitting, walking down to the House. He looked very ill and if possible still more miserable. No doubt there is sufficient in the present state of public business to cause even a less anxious man than Mr. Smith some mental trouble. The Liberals are furious with the *Times* for its vigorous articles calling upon the Government to show their opponents no mercy, and to unmercilessly closure the critics of the Ministerial measures. The *Times* forgets that exasperating as may be the dilatory tactics of the Opposition sharp-shooters, the Ministry have not the remedy entirely in their own hands. The other evening Mr. Smith had the mortification of having his motion to put the "gag," as it is called, refused by the Speaker. Mr. Smith changed colour when his proposal was declined by Mr. Peel, and the right hon. gentleman evidently felt very keenly the course that the Speaker thought it necessary to take in the interests of free discussion. As I write there are rumours of dissension in the Cabinet over the compensation clauses, and whether the reports are true or not, it is undeniable that many supporters of the Government would be glad if this part of Mr. Goschen's Budget proposals could be dropped.

Almost the only comment on the Birthday Honours has come from those admirers of Mr. Stanley who will not be happy until he is put on a level with some city alderman and created a knight. My prediction that Sir Edward Bradford would be made a K.C.B. has been fulfilled, and the gentleman who acted for Sir Edward during his absence in India with the young Prince has been enrolled among the Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire. A similar distinction is conferred upon Prince Albert Victor's Equerry, Captain G. L. Holford. Of the new knights the only one of general reputation is Sir H. Trueman Wood, who, I believe, is a brother of Mrs. Besant. The Secretary of the Society of Arts probably gets his knighthood in recognition of his services in connection with the British Section in the Paris Exhibition of last year. Although the unpleasantness that occurred in connection with the Indian Court on the Champ de Mars showed that Sir H. Trueman Wood is somewhat wanting occasionally in *savoir faire*, his ability is undoubted, and as an organizer he runs that prince of exhibition-mongers, Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, pretty close. The admission of the Financial Secretary to the Treasury to the Privy Council has given satisfaction to all parties in the House of Commons. The Right Hon. W. L. Jackson is one of the successful men of the administration. He is clear-headed, conciliatory, and courteous. In the next Conservative Government he will probably have a seat in Cabinet.

The evening party in honour of Lord and Lady Reay, to be given by Mr. and Mrs. J. Cowasjee Jehanghier, at their residence in Cornwall Gardens, has been fixed for Saturday, June 14. The statement made here that the ex-Governor of Bombay and his wife returned in England from the Continent earlier than they intended, in consequence of a summons to Windsor Castle, is, I understand, correct. Miss Manning has succeeded in getting Lord Reay to promise to preside at the annual meeting of her admirable Society on the 11th of June.

At the request of his friends, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee has consented to address a general public meeting of the electors of the central division of Finsbury on the 10th of next month. The gathering has been convened by the Council favourable to Mr. Dadabhoy's candidature, and some curiosity is evinced to know what will be the attitude of the rival caucus.

The home accounts of the Government of India, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons on the 12th instant, have been issued to-day. Under the head of political appears a new item, £2,500, as a contribution towards the cost of a steamer for purposes of commercial navigation of the Upper Karun. The sum of £1,443-13-7 is charged as a contribution towards the expenses of the Jeddah Consulate, deputation allowance of officers on special duty, &c.; and £189-17-9 for "presentation articles, &c." The amount paid to the family of Maharajah Dhuleep Singh (of whom we never hear anything now), in the shape of allowances, premiums on his life insurances, &c., is put down at £15,486. This is £4,186 more than the Budget estimate, the excess being due, it is explained, to advances made "for the benefit" of the Maharajah's eldest son. The item of £1,000 "for secret service," with respect to which I believe you had something to say last year, has disappeared, probably on account of the public attention that was called to the matter. The estimate of the salaries paid out of the Indian revenues to the staff of the India Office, from the Secretary of State down to the humblest house-maid, is £147,688 or £2,426 less than the expenditure under this head last year. I see that one of the Congress delegates has been inveighing against the salary drawn by his Excellency the Vicerory. The gentlemen would be acting much more sensibly if he complained of the unfairness of making India find the whole of the money for the India Office establishment. Many persons think that the cost of the department, like the expenses of the Colonial Office, should be provided from the Imperial Treasury, but there can be no difference of opinion as to the injustice of saddling India with the heavy salaries of Ministers, whose time is only partially occupied in the duties of their respective offices. If Mr. Bradlaugh, instead of striving for the unattainable, were to devote his energies to getting this scandal remedied, the pay of the Secretary of State for India and the Under-Secretary would be voted by the House of Commons, and full opportunities would then be afforded to Members of Parliament to discuss the affairs of our Eastern Empire. It is tolerably certain that if the public as a whole knew that every penny expended on the India Office came out of the pockets of the taxpayer in India the present system would not be tolerated for a day. It is extremely doubtful if more than a half of our legislators are aware of the facts. Over and over again hon. gentlemen not conspicuous for want of intelligence have expressed surprise to hear that the stipends of Viscount Cross and Sir John Gorst are provided by India.

Mr. Stead, I understand, is seriously meditating a fortnightly issue of his *Review of Reviews*. He hopes to introduce several new features and to improve the appearance of the magazine. In the get-up of the *Review of Reviews* there is certainly great scope for improvement.

I referred last week to the interview with Mr. Stanley published by the leading provincial daily. There has been a great deal of conjecture as to who the interviewer was, some persons suggesting Mr. Stead. I am able to say that the credit belongs to one of the enterprising band of lady-journalists who are so courageously struggling to get their living by writing for the papers. By the way, I understand that the ladies of the press dislike writing about dress, the one topic with which they might be supposed to be specially competent to deal. They also show a strong aversion to discussing politics—a fact that may be commended to the attention of Mrs. Ashton Dilke, "Miss" Fenwick Miller and the other advocates of woman's suffrage. Lady journalists find the Somerville Club in Oxford Street very convenient for writing out their copy. The Somerville is devoted entirely to the fair sex, and just now it is divided upon the vexed question as to whether women should smoke. A section of the members are trying to induce the committee to provide a room for smokers, and as if this was not a sufficiently startling innovation they are clamouring for billard-tables also. The next move will be for women to demand admittance to the "temples of luxury and ease" frequented by the lords of creation. London clubdom would never survive an invasion of the fair sex.

Mr. Provand, one of the Liberal members for Glasgow, though a trader in Manchester, has taken up the Indian factory question in earnest. A few days ago he gave notice that he should on the 17th of June call attention to "the excessively long hours during which women and children are employed in spinning and weaving factories in British India," and move a resolution. In view of the Government's intention to monopolise all the Tuesdays after the Whitsuntide recess, the chances of Mr. Provand bringi g on his motion this Session are exceedingly remote.

It will be a great disappointment to many of your readers to find that the House of Commons is rising for the holidays without having had an opportunity of appointing the Select Committee to inquire into the grievances of the Uncovenanted officials. Sir George Campbell has not removed his block, and apparently has no intention of doing so. The matter is put down for consideration on the 2nd of June, when the House re-assembles; but unless Sir G. Campbell withdraws the amendment, there is not much prospect of the motion being considered on that day. Sir George's characteristic letter to the *Daily News* of Tuesday trying to explain his obstructive attitude has evoked a stinging retort from Mr. H. S. King, M.P., which appears in this morning's issue of that journal. His singular statement that 999 out of one thousand of the service are Asiatics meets with a complete refutation, and with regard to his assertion that Europeans appointed in India by the Government all occupy posts for which Asiatic are fitted, Mr. King deals the ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal a hard blow. "In the police alone," writes the hon. member for Hull, "there are a number of superior European officers, many of them of military training, occupying posts to which no one but a madman (or perhaps an occasional Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal) would ever think of appointing a native." A sensitive man would smart under such a castigation, but Sir George Campbell is not sensitive; he is in fact, the most pachydermatous person in Parliament.

## MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. C. CAMPBELL, D. S. O., has been appointed Commandant of the 31st Madras Light Infantry.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL H. J. KINSMAN, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Department, has been promoted Colonel in the Army, and Major G. W. M. Turnbull, T. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel on the Indian Establishment, and appointed to command the Royal Artillery at Lucknow.

THE Government of India have ruled that there is no objection to an Adjutant of Volunteers who is an officer of the regular Army being appointed to officiate in a staff appointment in addition to his own duties, in special and exceptional cases with the consent of his Commanding Officer when no other qualified officer is available. The privilege is one which should only be made use of an extraordinary occasion when no other arrangements are possible as the nature of the duties of a Volunteer Adjutant which necessitate constant moving about are such as to preclude the performance of extraneous duties at one fixed place without detriment to his more legitimate work.

LIEUT.-COL. H. S. BROWNRIGG lately returned to England from Victoria, where he was commandant of the local military forces, writes *The World*. He has since been employed as second in command of the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade at Parkhurst. Having now obtained his regimental promotion, he is ordered out to India to assume command of the 3rd Battalion of the brigade at Jullundur.

SOME remarkable information about the favourite beverages of European sovereigns has (says *The World*) been published by an American journal. The Queen is described as preferring "the old-fashioned wines," port and sherry, and she is fond of hock and tokay. Formerly the Queen drank champagne and claret, and she never cared for either port or sherry. It was the Prince Consort who liked tokay so much, and he invariably drank a bumper of it after dinner, regarding it as a liqueur. Of late years the Queen, by advice of Sir William Jenner, has usually taken Apollinaris water and Scotch whisky; and even when she drinks a glass of claret it is often mixed with Apollinaris. The distillery of Lochnagar, from which the Queen obtains her whisky, is on the Balmoral estate.

## H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT SATARA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SATARA, JUNE 6.

HIS EXCELLENCY won golden opinions during his short visit to this station. He was accompanied on his trip by the Hon. Mr. Moore and Colonel Rhodes, Military Secretary. Mr. Moore having beena former Collector of Sattara and lately Commissioner of the Division, was of great use in explaining matters to his Excellency. The party were the guests of Mr. R. E. Candy, the Collector. His Excellency arrived *via* Khas and Yewteshwar, and at the foot of the hill, at the entrance of the tunnel below the fort, a triumphal arch was erected. He was received by Mr. R. E. Candy, Collector; Mr. P. Snow, First Assistant; Mr. Ganpatrao Damodar, Second Assistant; Mr. Nilkant Mule, Huzur Deputy; Mr. G. Scott, District Deputy Collector; Colonel Mander and Lieutenant DeLisle, 3rd N. I.; Mr. Warden, Superintendent of Police; and Mr. Brown, junior civilian. With the punctuality of Governors his Excellency arrived at 6 p. m., and was escorted to the Residency bungalow by a guard-of-honor of police and sowars on Friday 6th. On Saturday the fort, the city palaces, the jails, hospitals, the court-house, schools, barracks, and other public buildings and institutions are to be visited. The Sattara Chiefs were also introduced and received. At night there is to be a dinner at the mess of the 3rd N. I. Sunday is to be a day of rest, and his Excellency will attend church at 6 p.m., when the Rev. Mr. will Wingate is to officiate. On Monday he leaves for Poona.

The following address was presented by the Municipality:—

To the Right Honourable George Robert Canning Harris, Baron Harris, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay.

May it Please your Excellency.—We, the President and Municipal Commissioners of Sattara, beg to offer your lordship a most cordial welcome on your visit to this historical and ancient city. We are further gratified at the opportunity afforded by the early appearance of your lordship amongst us of expressing our deep loyalty and attachment to the throne and person of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, ever mindful of the blessings of peace, progress and settled government, which we enjoy under her august rule.

With the name and deeds of your lordship's ancestors which have left such a noble record on the pages of Indian history we are well acquainted, and therefore feel that your Lordship does not come among us as a stranger, while further appreciating the compliment your lordship has paid to the city and district in visiting it thus early in your career.

This Municipality was constituted in 1853 and is therefore among the oldest in the Presidency. Throughout this period the citizens have evinced a genuine and lively interest in municipal affairs, with the result that under the Government of Sir James Fergusson the city was endowed with the much valued privilege of elective franchise. Half our representatives are elected by the people, and we, therefore, now feel a more direct, independent, and permanent interest in promoting the welfare of our fellow-citizens and devoting ourselves as far as possible to the service of the public.

Your lordship has personally inspected the Khas water-works and channel from which we derived our water-supply during four months of the dry season. The two old existing water-works, namely Yevateshwar and Mahardara, were found insufficient to meet the increasing wants of the population and a scarcity was felt during the hot-weather months. The Municipality, therefore, with the previous sanction of Government, commenced the Khas works in 1881 and completed them in 1886 at a total cost of Rs. 3,01,416. To cover the expediture, a loan repayable in yearly instalments of Rs. 23,000 was raised. The annual income amounts to Rs. 50,000, and the balance only just suffices to meet the current wants of the Municipality, which at present is quite unable to undertake any large or important works.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our thanks to Government for their liberal treatment of our representations regarding the Faraskhna site. The Municipality has commenced the repair of the buildings at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,000, and on their completion a spacious school-house and play-ground will be in our possession.

We regret extremely that the Western Deccan Railway has avoided this city, which in consequence has suffered as a commercial centre by the diversion of trade, and from that point of view is in a declining state. We now respectfully suggest that the construction of a branch line would confer an inestimable benefit on the inhabitants and restore Sattara to its previous importance. We, therefore, invite your Excellency's favourable consideration to this matter.

The privilege of trial by jury has not yet been extended to this district, though others have enjoyed it for many years. Advanced as Sattara is from an intellectual point of view, we would express a hope that this concession may ere long be extended to us.

In conclusion, we trust that your Excellency's term of office will be a prosperous one and fraught with benefit to the numerous peoples committed to your charge and we hope that both your lordship and Lady Harris will enjoy the blessings of health and happiness throughout your Indian career.

We have the honor to remain your Excellency's most obedient and humble servants,

Municipal Commissioners, Sattara City Municipality.

Municipal Office, Satara, 7th June, 1890.

His Excellency gave a reply in well-chosen and clearly enunciated words, thanking them for the cordial welcome, and congratulating them on the signs of progress he saw all round, adding that he was glad they appreciated the elective franchise granted them. Regarding the Khas Water-Works he gave a well-merited meed of praise to his colleague, the Hon. Mr. Moore, who was the originator of the scheme. He drew attention to the water as a valuable source of future income to the Municipality, as at present the water is brought down and distributed gratis through the city and camp. This seemed a hint in the right direction, as this municipality in common with some others holds old-fashioned views regarding the giving of water and medical aid, &c., free, after spending lakhs in introducing them. Regarding the school-house and gymnasium, he hoped they would avail themselves of the services of the trained gymnastic instructors attached to the native infantry at Sattara, so as to train the boys systematically and on a correct and sound basis, so that the *corpore sano* might advance side by side with the *mens sana*. On the subject of the S. M. Railway, he regretted extremely that financial difficulties prevented him from holding out hopes at present of the branch line prayed for. Regarding trial by jury his Excellency stated that it was a measure at present on its trial and that its working was being judged.

## QUETTA POLO TOURNAMENT.

IN the polo tournament on Monday the Nondescripts met No. 7 Mountain Battery, the latter winning by seven goals to *nil*. The sides were: Battery—Major Beaufort, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Reid, and Mr. Brownlow; Nondescripts—Messrs. Napier, Jackson, Russell, and Jeffreys.

On Tuesday the Durham Light Infantry team faced the Jacobabad team. The former were the winners by six goals to *nil*. The sides were: Durhams—Mr. De Lisle, Mr. Young, Mr. Luard, and Dr. Jones; Jacobabad—Messrs. Grantham, Owen, Rooke, and a native.

The Yorkshire Light Infantry opposed the 7th Bombay Cavalry on Tuesday evening. This would have proved an exciting game as the teams were well marched; but unfortunately during the first quarter Captain Burke collided with Dhulsingh, and was thrown heavily, his pony rolling over him. He was brought to in a short time and removed in a carriage. The opponents had obtained one goal each when the accident occurred. Sides: Yorks—Captain Burke, Captain Cave-Browne-Cave, Mr. Dowdall, and Mr. Halliday, 7th Bombay Cavalry—Mr. Wadeson, Captain Monteith, Mr. Vincent, and Dhulsingh.

## RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla. | | Fort. | | Esplanade. | | Colaba. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. | cts. | In. | cts. | In. | cts. | In. | cts. |
| Previously registered.. | 1 | 89 | 3 | 28 | 3 | 36 | 2 | 91 |
| June 7, Saturday ..... | 1 | 98 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 29 | 0 | 45 |
| Total... | 3 | 87 | 4 | 38 | 4 | 56 | 3 | 36 |
| Total of corresponding date last year ..... | 4 | 93 | 6 | 43 | 5 | 60 | 5 | 83 |

A CORRESPONDENT writes from the Kathiawar Coast:—We have had some curious weather here the last day or two, of a decidedly cyclonic tendency. The wind, which has been strong, has veered round half the compass from north through east to south, where it now is—a most unusual quarter. The sea is very disturbed, and it was an interesting sight to see a few belated boats hurrying in yesterday. A girl lately was carried away by a high wave, and drowned on the beach in front of the town. A late monsoon is expected, and I should not be surprised if we have no proper rain till early in July.

## THE GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

The following correspondence is sent to us for publication:—

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 19th May 1890.

The Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department (Railways), Simla.

Sir,—I am directed by the committee of the Chamber of Commerce to respectfully represent to Government the strong feeling which prevails in mercantile circles here as to the desirability of early sanction being given to the necessary expenditure for the construction of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway.

2. When the line was sanctioned by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in August last, this Chamber, following the policy which it has studiously observed during the past six years, refrained from pressing the question of immediate construction on the attention of Government until such time as the finances of the country should admit of the requisite funds for the undertaking being provided without interfering disadvantageously with the prosecution of other railways, projected or under construction, which Government might deem of more pressing imperial importance.

3. The marked improvement which has taken place, however, not only in the present position, but the future outlook, of the finances of the country—as a consequence of the rise in exchange and the altered aspect of the silver question—warrants, my committee consider, a new departure being taken in regard to the financing and promotion of railway extension throughout India.

4. While the price of silver was evidently committed to a downward movement, of which it was impossible to see the end, and the author of each succeeding budget had to make provision for a yearly increasing loss by the exchange, it was clearly the duty of prudent financiers to limit the extent of their commitments in gold to the smallest possible compass, and the policy of Government in so doing has had the consistent support of this Chamber. But in the opinion of the Committee, the time has now arrived when, without advocating a reversal of that prudent policy, they would support increased elasticity being imparted to expenditure on railways, and, where necessary, funds being provided for the cost of lines giving reliable promise of profitable working, by borrowing in sterling in the London market.

5. The Godhra-Rutlam Railway is clearly one of these lines, carefully revised estimates showing that it would probably yield a margin of profit over the rate of interest incurred on the capital outlay during the first year of working, with an assured prospect of a rapidly developing revenue in each succeeding year. Any delay in prosecuting the undertaking, therefore, becomes a means of postponing the advent of an important addition to the revenues of the country, and on that ground alone my Committee consider the plea of urgency well established. But quite as important a feature of the line, in the estimation of the commercial community on this side of India, is the relief which it will afford to the traffic on the Ahmedabad-Ajmere section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, which at no distant date promises to exceed the utmost carrying capacity of that system, and this Chamber is additionally anxious, therefore, that another working season should not be allowed to pass without the requisite surveys and preliminaries of construction being vigorously taken in hand. For this purpose the Committee understand a sum of Rs. 10,000 would require to be provided not later than October next; and immediately thereafter, to admit of a prompt commencement being made with the works on the Godhra-Dohad section, a further sum of eight lakhs. The Committee of the Chamber earnestly hope that his Excellency the Governor-General in Council will be pleased to sanction the timely apportionment of these amounts, feeling as they do, that now the line has been definitely agreed upon, the truest economy and the commercial interests of the country will be best served by the most rapid construction possible, consistent with good work and ultimate efficiency.

6. While on the subject of railway extension, the Committee of the Chamber would also take the liberty of respectfully bringing to the notice of his Excellency the Governor-General in Council the claims which feeder lines have to the consideration and encouragement of Government. The committee do not bring the question forward with a view to advocating the adoption of any one line or scheme, but they feel very strongly that greater facilities should be available for fostering the construction of feeder lines, either under the auspices of the existing guaranteed systems or private enterprise.

7. Representations have recently been made to this Chamber which, if correct, go to show that a company which was started here some time ago for the purpose of constructing short feeder and branch lines with their own capital, have not only failed to receive the encouragement to which their objects entitle them, but have met with unnecessary delay in getting their schemes definitely discussed. My committee quite apprehend that there may be, and doubtless is, good ground for such delay under the existing arrangements for dealing with proposals of the kind the company has submitted, but it appears to this Chamber that a question of so much practical importance to the development and welfare of the trade of the country should be placed on a different basis by Government formulating and making widely known the conditions on which feeder railways would receive sanction and support.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

A. F. BEAUFORT, Chairman.

No. 476 R. C.

Government of India, Public Works Department.
(Railway Construction.)

To the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Simla, the 31st May 1890.

Sir

Handley, 20 Southern Division, to the seconded list, the former on appointment to the Indian Ordnance Department and the latter as Adjutant of Auxiliary Artillery.

The following modification of the rules in regard to the study of Hindustani and conduct of the examinations by the higher and lower standards have been issued, and declared to be applicable to the Bombay Presidency. The higher standard will in future comprise the Hindi portion only of the tests prescribed in India Army Regulations, Volume II., part 11, Discipline, paragraph 2657, in addition to the coloquial test laid down in India Army Circular, Clause 129, dated 31st August, 1888, paragraph 1(d). Candidates will be permitted to take up both Urdu and Hindi together, as they did formerly for the higher standard examination; that is to say, they will in effect be allowed to present themselves for examination in Hindustani by both the Lower Standard and Higher Standard at the same time, but with the additional advantage that if they qualify in Urdu, but fail in Hindi, they will be held to have passed the lower standard, and will not be considered as having failed in both subjects, as they would under the present rules. It must, however, be understood that a candidate's papers for the highr standard will not be examined unless he has passed in Urdu; that is to say, he will not be permitted to pass the higher standard without first having passed by the lower standard. A candidate who has passed by the lower standard under the old rules may also appear for examination by the lower standard and higher standard under the new rules, either together or separately if preferred. In the former case, he would have to pass virtually the same examination as he would have had to pass under the old rules, but he could not be permitted to pass the higher standard (Hindi tests only) without first passing the lower standard tests under the new rules. A candidate who has passed by the lower standard under the old rules will, on passing the same examination under the new rules, be entitled to receive Rs. 80, the difference between the rewards for the two examinations, provided that he only obtained a reward of Rs. 100 in the first instance. The monthly examinations by the board of examiners will in future also include the examination in Hindustani by the lower standard.

## THE RECENT RAILWAY COLLISION.

THE case in which John Aloysius, a signaller, charged with doing a rash and negligent act, in lowering a signal to a train on the 3rd of May last, which resulted in a collision, was resumed on Saturday last, tthe Fort Police Court.

James Muckell Ainslie was recalled and cross-examined by Mr. De Souza:—The witness produced his diary wherein were entered the times of arrival and departure at Musjid station. Witness stated that he took no more notes as he did not arrive further than the collision. The reason two or three entries were made in one line in this case was because all other local trains were allowed 40 minutes, whereas the train that collided was allowed only 36 minutes from Coorla to Bombay. Witness did not notice the distant signal at Victoria Terminus on arrival at Musjid, but he did so on starting from Musjid. His attention was drawn to an obstruction by hearing a danger signal. He was in the brake at the time the danger signal sounded, not looking out as he had seen all clear. When he heard the whistle, he applied the hand brake. He remained in the brake till the collision. After the collision witness found that the up-line was fouled by the other train. He could not say how many carriages were on the up line. He saw the Permanent-way Inspector hold up his hands and shout. He did not see any hand signals exhibited by the permanent-way men.

William Henry Pickin was next called, and stated he was the second guard on the train that collided. He was riding in the front brake, next to the engine. He noticed on leaving Musjid Station the distant signal, for Victoria Terminus lowered to caution. This was the usual custom at junction stations to denote that the line was clear. The next signal he noticed was the home signal of Victoria Terminus. That signal was lowered and indicated caution. That was the usual signal given for trains coming in. When he heard a danger whistle in the yard he became aware that there was danger. That whistle was taken up by the driver of his train. In consequence of these danger whistles witness applied his brake. He noticed the Permanent-way Inspector hold up his hands. He was then ten yards away from witness. The driver of witness's train was slightly injured. Witness sprained his right leg owing to his having been thrown out of his brake on to the driver.

Cross-examined by Mr. DeSouza: Would not a cold water lotion set you all right?—The injuries were not very serious. The injuries done to the carriages are not worth while mentioning. There were injuries to a first-class carriage worth while mentioning. (Laughter.) I do not remember what the driver was doing.

E. Steers was the next witness called and stated that he was a guard on the G. I. P. Railway. He worked the Poona passenger train on the morning of the accident. He arrived at the Victoria Terminus at 10-15 a.m. After he arrived at the Victoria Terminus there was a collision between an up local passenger train and one of empty carriages; before leaving Victoria Terminus witness looked at the up home signal, about twenty-five minutes before his train was due out. It was lowered, as usual, for an approaching train. The reason he looked towards the signal was because he heard a danger whistle blown in the yard.

Cross-examined by Mr. De Souza witness said he did not mention the circumstance of the signal being lowered to any one at the time. He mentioned the fact about fifteen minutes afterwards to driver Jones, who remarked that it was very strange that a train should be allowed to come into the yard when the signals were lowered and the line blocked at the time. Witness did not notice the signal after the smash. He also mentioned this fact of the signal being lowered to Inspector Jefferies.

R. J. Edge, a carriage examiner at Victoria Terminus, was next called and stated that at about 10-34 a.m. or 10-35 a. m. on the morning of the collision he looked at the up home signal, and he found it was lowered. Witness and his men usually looked at that signal to prepare for their work. He was first made aware of the collision from hearing the danger whistles of engines. He spoke to the damages.

Cross-examined by Mr. De Souza witness said it was not his duty to look at the signal, but he did it to prepare himself for incoming trains. He did not mention to anyone that he had seen the signal lowered to any-one but to driver Murch. That was after the accident.

R. J. Elliott was next called and said he was foreman of the workshop at Bori Bunder. He saw the signal lowered a short time before the train arrived.

Mr. De Souza said that if his Worship thought a *prima facie* case had been made out he should prefer him committing the case to the Sessions.

The Magistrate said he would examine the accused.

The accused, examined by the Court, said that he left his case in the hands of his pleader.

The Magistrate framed a charge against the accused who pleaded not guilty, and the case was postponed till Friday next.

## BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 3rd June:—

LIABILITIES.

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Treasury Balance at Head Office ... | 8,17,948 | Dec. |
| Do. at Branches ..... | 12,01,452 | Inc. |
| Other Deposits ..... | 44,117 | Dec. |
| Post Bills..... | 52,042 | " |

ASSETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank's Investments ..... | 10,52,213 | Inc. |
| Loans ..... | 8,62,345 | Dec. |
| Accounts of Credit ..... | 5,17,074 | " |
| Mercantile Bills..... | 11,66,128 | " |
| Cash at Head Office ..... | 3,49,563 | Inc. |
| Do. at Branches..... | 13,25,968 | " |

THE session of the Austrian Reichsrath which closed on May 17, has been specially marked by the so far sucessful endeavours to bring about a *modus vivendi* between the Czechs and Germans in Bohemia. After many years of political abstention the Germans on Monday (19th inst.) for the first time made their appearance in the Bohemian Diet, which is now to ratify the agreement entered into between the leaders of the two national parties.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co. Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

## THE BHOWNUGGER DEFAMATION CASE.

AT the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Dr. Burjorjee Byramjee charges Madhavanand Sadanand Brahmachari, Babaji Gunpat Pinglay, Byramjee Jamsetjee Khan Saheb, Krishnajee Baburao Bullel, and Chagan Sunderjee, with defamation, was resumed for hearing. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, acting Advocate-General, appeared for the complainant; Mr. Balkrishna Kirtikar, of Messrs. Balkrishna and Dikshit, represented the accused, Krishnajee Baburao Bullel, while the rest of the accused were undefended.

Dr. Burjorjee Byramjee, the complainant, was further cross-examined by the accused Chagan Sunderjee, who asked questions of the complainant as to the instruction he had given to his solicitor and the evidence he proposed to call, which Mr. Macpherson objected to on the ground that most of these questions were irrelevant.

The magistrate said he always allowed the greatest latitude to those accused who were undefended. The accused, he thought, had a right to ask the complainant what evidence he proposed to offer against him.

Mr. Macpherson contended that the accused had no right to know just then the names of witnesses the complainant intended to call. However, as the magistrate was of the contrary opinion, he would state to the Court the nature of the evidence he proposed to call. The learned counsel then stated in substance the evidence he wished to call by way of corroborating the complainant that the document purported to have been written by Chagan was in Chagan's handwriting.

The accused: I want the names of all the witnesses.

The magistrate was of opinion that the names of witnesses should be given.

Mr. Macpherson said that he had never heard of names of witnesses proposed to be called by the prosecution being given to the accused.

The magistrate said that it was often done in important cases.

Mr. Macpherson then gave the names of all the witnesses the prosecution intended to call in the case.

The magistrate informed the accused that the questions he had been putting to the complainant might be relevant at the High Court, where he would be tried. He intended to commit the accused to the sessions on a *prima facie* case being made out against him.

The accused said that he wanted to prove that the evidence which the prosecution proposed to give was false. They simply tried to annoy and put him to unnecessary expense. His object in carrying on the cross-examination was that he might be discharged by the magistrate.

The magistrate observed that if what the accused said was true, he would be in a far bettor position to put it before the Court after knowing what the case for the prosecution was.

The accused asked that the cross-examination of the complainant might be reserved.

The magistrate remarked that the accused could not reserve cross-examination, but he could at any time apply for leave to cross-examine.

Re-examined by Mr. Macpherson, the complainant said he had stated in his evidence that he had read Chagan's letters three years since, by which he meant that he had read letters from Chagan during or in the course of the last three years. He also stated in his examination-in-chief he had not consulted Mr. Muncherjee and Mr. Sims in the matter of the case. He had not consulted both these gentleman, but he did consult Mr. Muncherjee. He resided at Bhownagger, and he came down to Bombay on the morning of the 5th instant for this case. He had taken no personal part whatever in procuring evidence for the prosecution. He had left it to be done by his solicitors. He had fixed his examination-in-chief, on the 30th April, as the day when the conversation about the document took place in the house of his solicitor. That conversation took place on the 27th April, the 30th April being the day on which he filed the information.

Rustomjee Bomanjee Tata, a landed proprietor and cultivator, examined by the Advocate-General, said he knew the accused Byramjee Jamsetjee Khan Saheb. He always engaged him to do his legal business, and he was frequently at his office about his business up to that day. The office was on Kalbadevie Road. He had seen the accused Brahmachari at that office. He had also seen the accused Chagan Sunderjee at that office. He had seen the accused Brahmachari at that office on two or three occasions, and the accused Chagan on more than two or three occasions. On two or three occasions he saw both the accused at that office together. On one occasion he saw the accused Chagan reading a paper, and the accused Brahmachari sitting in front of him. Chagan was reading the paper aloud to Byramjee Khan Saheb. He was reading aloud in Gujrati. Byramjee was writing in English in connection with the paper that was read out to him by Chagan. Byramjee was translating into English. He said that from the argument they had once or twice together, and from a Gujrati and English dictionary that was referred to by Byramjee, when Chagan read some indecent words, Byramjee objected to put them in. Chagan said he would give proofs of that, and he also showed witness some papers. Witness looked at the papers, which were in English, which he did not understand. There was something mentioned about Dr. Barjorjee, something about Mr. Muncherjee, and something about a European. Bhownugger was mentioned. He noticed the paper from which the accused Chagan was reading. The papers (ex. F) were like those he noticed. Shortly after he went to the office a mulla (the witness Abdul Rahim) came in. The accused Brahmachari took part in the conversation, and suggested what should be added and what should be omitted.

Cross-examined by the accused Byramjee Khan Saheb, the witness said that whenever Chagan wanted to use strong language, Byramjee objected to put it in and used milder language. This occurred on many occasions. He heard the accused Chagan say, when Byramjee objected, that he had ample evidence, oral as well as documentary.

Abdul Rahim Abdul Kader, a merchant, deposed he knew the last witness, Rustomjee Bomanjee Tata, whom he saw at the office of Byramjee Khan Saheb. Witness employed Byramjee on legal business. He thought he was in that office in January on the occasion in question. He saw the accused Brahmachari and Chagan on that occasion. Brahmachari was sitting on a chair, and Chagan was causing a translation to be made from Gujrati into English. Byramjee was doing the translation in English. If he saw the paper he might recognise it. (The paper being shown, the witness said he did not remember if this was the paper.) Witness could hear Chagan read the paper. The paper was about Bhownugger. It was about the Durbar. He did not remember the names. This took place about five months ago, and as he was not interested in the matter, he did not remember what was said about the Durbar. He could only say that nice things were not mentioned about the Durbar.

Cross-examined by the accused Byramjee, the witness said he advised the accused Brahmachari and the accused Chagan once not to us such strong language in the paper. He saw Byramjee hesitate using strong language, and it was then that the witness remonstrated with the two accused. Witness heard the accused say that they had proofs in support of what they were saying.

Ratanjee Eduljee Mistry, a compositor in the *Times of India* office, deposed he knew the accused Byramjee Khan Saheb. He went to him to get an application written. It was in January or February last that he saw the accused Brahmachari and Chagan in Byramjee's office. Witness could hear what Chagan was reading about. There was something libellous about the Rajah and about one Burjorjee

Cross-examined by the accused Byramjee Khan Saheb, the witness said these are the papers (produced) from which the accused Chagan was reading. Witness remembered Byramjee hesitating to use, and omitting, strong words. Byramjee objected to write what Chagan was dictating, because it was very filthy. Brahmachari used to say, "Do write. I will be responsible." Chagan said, Do write. What is to you?" He remembered Chagan also saying, "We shall prove it." The original "copy" in the handwriting of Byramjee was sent to a printing press. On the following day, when he went to Byramjee's office on business, he heard Byramjee enquire of the accused Brahmachari about the "copy." The latter, therefore, went to the press, and when he returned said that the "copy" had been missing. Both the accused were very anxious to publish the translation in the form of the *Bhownugger Bhopala Gazette*. Witness knew that they published the *Gazette*, and saw Brahmachari distributing it near the Town Hall.

Re-examined by Mr. Macpherson, the witness said he saw the papers produced in the handwriting of Byramji. He saw the "copy" which Byramji wrote while making the translation, and the papers now produced, was that copy.

The case was then adjourned till to-morrow (Tuesday) at 2-30 p. m.

FROM some figures given in the House of Commons three weeks ago by the Postmaster-General, it appears that the exact loss over and above that now incurred on the postage of letters between England and India and Australia, which will result from reducing the rate to 2½d., will be £88,400 a year, and that the result of making the reduction to 1d. would be a further loss of not more than £42,000. The difference is no doubt considerable, but not so serious as to throw the full adoption of Mr. Henniker Heaton's proposals more than a few years back.

## THE CALCUTTA BANK FRAUDS.

ELIAS H. SOLOMON was on Wednesday morning placed before Mr. A. P. Handley, at Calcutta, at the instance of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, to answer a charge of forgery, &c., of certain opium passes and other documents, by which means he is alleged to have defrauded the bank of Rs. 6,50,000. Mr. Hume, Government Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Watkins, Attorney, watched the proceedings on behalf of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Mr. Allen, instructed by Baboo Gunnesh Chunder Chunder, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Hume, in opening the case, said the accused obtained advances on four opium passes, all of which were forged or false documents. It would be shown that no passes bearing the numbers on the forged passes were issued from the Board of Revenue at their sale of the 3rd March. Most of the lots (if not all) were bought by Solomon himself at that sale, and the genuine passes for these lots were given to him. There was direct evidence that the bodies of the forged passes were in the handwriting of the accused. If the facts alleged were satisfactorily proved, he would ask the Court to frame charges of forgery, forgery for the purpose of cheating, having in possession forged documents, and cheating.

The following witnesses were examined:—

Promotho Nath Mookerjee said: I am assistant record-keeper in the Bank of Bengal. I have been subpœnaed to produce two cheques from the Bank of Bengal, drawn by the Hongkong Bank in favour of E. H. Solomon, the accused. One is dated 18th March for 3 lakhs, and the other 17th April for Rs. 3,20,000. (These are the cheques produced).

Frederick William Barff, examined, said:—I am an accountant in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. I have known accused since October 1888. A person coming to the Bank for a loan generally goes first to the Manager. He then comes to me. If the manager sanctions the loan, I look over the securities and get him to sign a promissory note, and also a letter of hypothecation attached. I have had very little experience with opium passes. I can't say I am well acquainted with their correct form. I have seen very few of them. It is my duty to examine and initial the loan register, which is kept under my supervision. The entries are correct. I have here the loan register for March (produced.) I saw the accused on the 18th March. He had transactions with me on that day. He came in to see me, and said he wished to negotiate for a loan of 3 lakhs against opium in the Government godown, Government passes for which he would hand over to me in a few days. I demurred at his saying in a few days, and he then said in one or two days. He said it took such a time to sign the passes there. I agreed to give the loan, and a promissory note form and letter of hypothecation were handed to him to fill up and sign. He filled in the form for 3 lakhs. This (produced) is the letter of hypothecation, which was signed by the accused in my presence. The letter of hypothecation is for 315 chests of opium. The writing on it is that of the accused. I handed the promissory note to an assistant, Mr. W. Dodds, who drew out a cheque for 3 lakhs, which I signed. The cheque was sent to the Manager, who also signed it. I know his signature. (Cheque produced.) The endorsement on the back, "Credit my account, E. H. Solomon," is by the accused. This (in the register book) is the entry made by Notto Behari and initialled by me. I next saw the accused on the 20th March. On that day he brought me three Government opium passes for 315 chests of opium. I looked over the passes, and passed them on to Notto Behari Chatterjee, who entered them in the loan register. The loan register was handed to me with three passes between the leaves. I saw that they were correctly entered, and I locked them up in the security safe. I saw the accused again on the 17th April. He came to me and said, he wished to negotiate a loan for Rs. 3,20,000 against 320 chests of opium in the Government godown. the passes for which he would hand me later on. This loan was carried out as the previous one, the routine note being the same. On the 18th April the accused brought me a pass, which I examined and passed it on to Notto Behari to enter in the loan register. It was sent back to me with the loan register, and I locked up the pass in the safe. I next saw the accused on the 23rd April. He said he wished to retire (repay) the two previous loans of 3 lakhs and 3,20,000, as he wished to ship 300 chests of opium to Hongkong by the steamer Japan, shipping documents for which he would hand me later in the day. He wanted me to return him the opium passes for these loans, and he said he would hand me some of them back and a fresh Government opium pass, as he wished to negotiate a loan of Rs, 3,50,000 against them. I handed him the promissory notes of 18th March and 17th April, with the letters of hypothecation attached along with the opium passes referring to the loans. These are three of the four passes which he had brought before. At the same time, I gave him two fresh forms of promissory notes and letters of hypothecation. He took all the documents to a desk in our office. I saw him there writing out the two fresh promissory notes. He was there about 10 minutes and came back to me and said he wished to retire, (repay) the two loans by a cheque on his current deposit account with us. I agreed to this, and he returned to the desk to write out the cheque. He then came back with all the documents and handed me a promissory note for three lakhs signed by him, and another for 3½ lakhs. These (produced) are the promissory notes and letter signed by the accused. As security for the 3½ lakhs, he handed the three Government opium passes back to me, and said he would give me another pass in a couple of days' time. He said he was taking away the other pass to get the opium out and ship it by the Japan. He handed me a cheque for Rs 6,20,000 against his current account, and said it was to retire (repay) the two old loans. This (produced) is the cheque, signed by the accused. I passed the cheque forward to the Current Deposit Department. He asked me to credit him with the two fresh loans of 3 and 3½ lakhs in his current deposit account. I agreed to this, and passed forward the two fresh promissory notes and letters of hypothecation and three opium passes to Notto Behari Chatterjee to enter in the Loan Register, which was returned to me later in the day with all the documents between the leaves as usual, and I locked them up. I asked Solomon as he was going away when he would hand me the fourth pass. He said in a couple of days, which he did. The old promissory notes were returned to me and I gave them to Notto Behari. He then went away. I saw accused again on the 25th April, when he handed me this opium pass (produced). The endorsement on it is Solomon's. I had now opium passes for 385 chests, and I pointed out to him that there were 35 chests in excess of what I required, and asked what he was going to do about them. He said he would come again, and get a further loan against the 35 chests. I said I would see about that when he came. I did not see him again till the 28th April, when he came to the bank and asked the rate for Hongkong. This was the last I saw of him till he was in custody. On the morning of the 29th April, on certain information, I handed over the opium passes to the manager for examination. We consulted our solicitors, and then applied for a warrant. The shipping document which the accused had referred to was sent to us on the 23rd April. I have seen the accused write often. I know his handwriting and signature very well. The writing in the body of these documents (shown exhibits B, C, and D, opium passes) is in Solomon's handwriting. As regards exhibits E (opium pass), I am not sure, but I believe it is in his handwriting. The signatures on the backs of all four are those of the accused, E. H. Solomon. When I accepted these four documents I believed them to be genuine. At the time I accepted them, I believed the forms could be filled up by the purchasers. I advanced the monies on the strength of my belief that they were genuine documents. I produce the Bank's account current ledger. It shows Solomon's account. This (produced) is the certified copy of the account with Solomon. I examined and checked the certified copy with the original account in the book. It is written by Sham Lall. It is quite correct. Notto Behari made a copy from the loan register, and I checked it. This (produced) is a correct copy signed by me.

Cross-examination reserved.

Mr. John Knox-Ord gave similar evidence of the procedure in connection with opium sales to that given in the Bank of Bengal case.

Cross-examination reserved.

At this stage the case was adjourned till Friday next.—*Daily News.*

THE seventy-first anniversary of the birthday of her Majesty the Queen was observed in London with the usual rejoicings. At the principal West-end clubs, as well as at the shops of the various Royal and other tradesmen at the West-end, illuminations had been erected, and these were displayed in the evening. The various Government stores and workshops in the metropolis were closed for the day. At St. James's Palace the ceremony of changing the guard was carried out, and the bands in attendance played a choice selection of music. The police on duty at the West-end wore their Jubilee medals in honour of the occasion. In brilliant weather, and before a vast concourse of spectators, the time-honoured ceremony of trooping the colour in honour of the Queen's birthday took place on the Horse Guards Parade.

## CROPS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

### LINSEED.

THE final report of the linseed crop in the Central Provinces for the season 1889-90 is as follows:—

The characteristic features of the season have been already reported upon in earlier reports, and all that need be said here is that there was a complete failure of the usual cold weather rains, no showers occurring after the sowing of the linseed crop till the first week in March, when they were too late to be of use. They were accompanied by hail in some places, and a good deal of damage was caused in the Seoni district.

Regarding the areas for the current season, it is to be observed that, owing to the general employment of the village accountants on survey work, they are in most cases little better than estimates. In the case of all districts, except Raipur and Bilaspur, they are, however, based on statistics of fair accuracy which were collected two or three years ago. For the Raipur and Bilaspur districts statistics of actual area have not been available at all during recent years, and the estimates are, it is believed, very wide of the mark on the side of under-statement.

The total area under wheat is returned as being slightly below the normal. The acreage fell off very largely in the Saugor and Narsinghpur districts owing, it is reported, to want of timely rain before sowing. On the other hand, there was a large increase in the Nagpur district.

The anna estimates range between 8 and 14, taking 16 annas to represent an ordinary fair crop. Applying the anna estimates to the district standards of outturn, a total gross production of 832, 632 tons, or of 233 lakhs maunds of wheat, is obtained. It is feared that, owing to the under-statement of areas in the Raipur and Bilaspur districts, this result is too low.

Exports reached their highest limit in 1888-89, after the excellent harvest of 1888. The harvest of 1889, was a very poor one, and the one now under notice is far from satisfactory. The export trade of the past year has fallen very short of that of 1888-89—indeed, there is a decrease of 50 lakhs of maunds in the nine months. 1st April to 31st December, 1889 compared with the corresponding period in the previous year, and looking to the character of the present harvest, it seems probable that the trade in wheat will not fully recover itself during the next twelve months.

"The last monsoon was fairly favourable for *kharif* crops, and rice, juari and the small millets, kodo and kutki, gave pretty good returns. But prices have continued with an upward tendency.

## THE LATEST CONGRESS CIRCULAR.

THE Secretary of the Madras Committee of the Indian National Congress has issued the following circular, which has by some means found its way into up-country papers:—

*Urgent. Strictly private and confidential.*

"Dear Sir,—From telegrams, extracts from which are printed overleaf, you will see how urgently money is required by the Indian Political Agency. I sent about seven circular letters to the secretaries of several district committees for funds, but not one of them remitted any portion of its contribution. The Madras Committee promised to pay Rs. 6,400 as a contribution this year, but not one pice has been paid yet towards that amount. No day passes without my receiving telegrams or letters from the Hon'ble Pandit Adjudhia Nath of Allahabad to remit funds forthwith. He receives letters every mail and urgent telegrams every week from Mr. Hume and Mr. Digby, urging him to send money at once as the expenses in England are getting very heavy. If money is not sent forthwith to the London Committee, I fear the whole work will have to be stopped there.

"May I ask you, therefore, to bring the matter before your local committee, and to urge them to take urgent steps in the matter? If each delegate and sympathiser with the Congress will pay Rs. 10, the amount required would be easily collected. This is a very critical time, and we must redeem the promises to Mr. Hume which we made most solemnly: so I entreat you to send any amount you can towards the payment of the Madras contribution for the year 1890, whether your committee moves in the matter or not."

The telegrams referred to in the above circular are from Pandit Adjudhia Nath. One, dated 10th ultimo, says: "Digby wires for £500. No funds. Send money." Another, dated 11th idem, says: "Digby again telegraphs to-day. Must have money or work must stop. Make country send thousand pounds, very urgent, home."

The following is an extract from Mr. Hume's letter:—"We have now made a beginning towards establishing the finances of our movement on a healthy footing. I appeal to you all, as honest, earnest men, now, when the time has come to make *bona fide* strenuous exertions, first, to get all the promised contributions paid in promptly; secondly, to get the rest of the allotted contribution raised in due course; and lastly, to secure from everyone round you, rich and poor, some additional aid for the General Congress Fund. You are all proved to be hot enough and enthusiastic enough about these matters in the Congress; but when you get back to your homes you seem to grow cold and callous, and I can get little real work out of too many of you. What words can I use strong enough to pierce your hearts and to sting you into exertions such as Englishmen would make in like cases? You do owe something to me for subordinating everything in my life to your cause and your welfare. Indeed you acknowledge this in words, and cheer me and make far more fuss over me personally than I either desire or deserve. Do now, for once, show by your acts in this your own work that you really and truly feel something of what you so generously profess."

## DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 7.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Edinburgh s—50 cases whisky, D. Cowasjee; 25 cases wine and 15 cases whisky, D. Dadabhoy.;
Asia s—5 cases ale, M. Rusee and Co.
Hispania s—170 cases whisky, D. Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Huzara s—30 cases oilmanstores, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Rome s—300 hogshead ale, Cutler Palmer and Co; 3 packages medicine, H. Mooljee and Co; 6 cases confectionery, A. Sultanally; 15 packages printing papers, S. A. S. Dawood.
Shanghai s—5 cases medicine, Phillips and Co; 3 cases rum, &c., Treacher and Co; 25 cases whisky, M. Jamsetjee; 8 bales printing papers, Jivajee Dadajee; 60 drums turpentine, L. Sumsoodin; 7 cases silvered plate glass, S. Essajee; 30 cases drums varnish, A H. Tyebjee; 56 provisions, R. Dorabjee Subedar; 12 cases oilmentores, E. Russooljee; 50 cases aniline dye, V. Toolseedass; 19 cases aniline dye, C Ramjee.
Govino s—28 cases varnish, E. Escobjee; 31 packages medicine, S. Heptoola; 50 cases oilmenstores, Eduljee and Brothers; 4 cases oilmenstores, K. B. Erani.

FROM HULL.

Otranto s—40 drums turpentine, Richardson and Crudass; 4 cases oilmenstores, T. Bodabhoy.

FROM CHARENTE.

Shanghai s—175 cases brandy, D. Cowasjee Amrigarb.

FROM ANTWERP.

Atrato s—2 cases brandy, D. Cowasjee.

## ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 23RD MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Commander E. Crewe, with the English mails of the 23rd May, arrived off the Apollo Bunder at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Reed | Mrs Kzra and party |
| Mr and Mrs Carver | Mr B veroy |
| Dr and Mrs Chester | Mr and Mrs Baines |
| Mr Weir | Mr Lang |
| Mr Ward | Mr Michael |
| 2nd Lt McTier | Mr Cox |
| 2nd Lt Browne | Mr Waite |
| 2nd Lt Wyndham | Mr Diffley |
| Mr Duncan | Mr Petty |
| Surj Maj and Mrs Crofts | Mr and Mrs Evetts |
| Capt W Welter | Mr. Furdonjee |
| Mr J W Collett | Miss Stead |
| Mr Thornley | |

FROM BRINDISI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Gerrard | Capt and Mrs. Ross |
| Capt Seymour | Mr Westmacott |
| Col Wahab | Mr Corbett |
| Rev J Beck | Mr Cantopher |
| Dr Cooke | Mr Rainey |
| Mr Williams | Mr Wildblood |
| Mr and Mrs Tidsdall | Mr Naylor |
| Hon Mr Justice Parsons | Mr Singleton Hooper |
| Mr E S Dun | Mr McMaster |

## HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

### THE COURT.

THE Queen left Windsor Castle last evening for Balmoral.

The Princess of Wales, on Friday last, on behalf of the Queen, held a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace, and a State Ball was given by the Queen's command on Tuesday.

The Queen's 72d birthday was celeberated on Wednesday by the usual military displays in the metropolis and in all garrison towns and ports. In the evening the Ministers gave State dinners, and there were numerous illuminations in the metropolis.

The Prince of Wales, on Friday last, was present at a *conversazione* at the Guildhall in celebration of the jubilee of the penny-postage system. On Saturday the Prince inspected her Majesty's ship Thrush at Chatham, of which his son, Prince George, is in command. The ship sailed yesterday for the North American station. The Prince of Wales on Monday again visited Chatham and unveiled a statue of General Gordon.

The ex-Queen Isabella of Spain visited Queen Victoria at Windsor on Tuesday.

### PARLIAMENTARY.

Lord Wemyss in the Upper House, on Monday, called attention to what he described as the Socialist legislation of the last two sessions, but Lord Salisbury denied that there had been any taint of State socialism in attempts to remove proved grievances in certain centres of industry. The only other noticeable event of the week is Lord Salisbury's declaration that Germany had not made any request for the adhesion of Great Britain to the Triple Alliance. Last night the Royal assent was given by Commission to several Bills, and the House adjourned until Thursday, June 5.

The House of Commons has during protracted sittings throughout the week been engaged in warm and occasionanlly angry discussions on the clauses of the Budget Bill reltating to the increased spirit duties, The Nationalist members especially have taken an active part in the debates, and numerous amendments have been proposed which have necessitated the application of the closure to bring about a decision which invariably has been in favour of the Government. Monday's sitting was prolonged until nearly 4 o'clock the following morning. Mr. W. H. Smith, having stated the business which must be disposed of before the holidays, said that if that were done, and Tuesdays and Fridays hereafter were given to Government business, the adjournment would be until Monday, June 2. Last night the report of the Budget Bill was discussed, and was eventually passed.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present, except the Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

### POLITICAL.

Mr. Gladstone went to Norwich on Friday last, speaking *en route* at Ipswich, and later addressing a large meeting in the former town. Since then Mr. Gladstone has made speeches at Yarmouth, Lowestoft, and other places in the eastern counties in severe condemnation of the policy of the Government, especially of the Irish Land Purchase Bill and its support by the Liberal Unionists.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, in opening a new Conservative club at Wanstead, Essex, on Wednesday, replied to Mr. Gladstone's statements, which he maintained were inaccurate and misleading.

Mr. J. Chamberlain was re-elected President of the Birmingham Liberal Unionist Association on Monday, and in his speech, acknowledging the honour he described the obstructive tactics of the Gladstonians in Parliament, and expressed a hope that the Government would not yield to them.

Mr. Parnell on Tuesday, presiding at a meeting of the National League of Great Britain, urged closer organization of Irish voters in this country; and a resolution for establishing a central election fund was passed.

### GENERAL.

Mr. H. M. Stanley, on Saturday, dined with the Turners' Company, when the health of his intended bride, Miss Dorothy Tennant, was drunk, and Baroness Burdett-Coutts responded on her behalf. Speaking at a dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, Mr. Stanley commented on lost opportunities for British commerce with Central Africa.

Two new Field-Marshals have been created on the occasion of the Queen's birthday. General Sir Lintorn Simmons and General Sir H. Haines.

On the occasion of her Majesty's birthday a long list of honours conferred on noblemen and gentlemen was published in Tuesday's *Gazette*. Baronetcies are conferred upon Sir H. W. Acland and Lieut.-Col. W. W. Hozier, and appointments and promotions in the various orders are extended to numerous officials at home and in the colonies.

The British India Company's steamer Dacca was wrecked on a reef in the Red Sea on Friday last, but the crew and passengers, nearly 500 in number, were rescued by another steamer.

The Australian cricketers were defeated on Saturday by a picked eleven of England by 181 runs. Since then the colonial team have defeated the Oxford University by an innings and 61 runs. Among county matches, Kent beat Middlesex, Notts beat Sussex, and Surrey defeated Essex.

Mr. Arthur Newton, a solicitor, who had pleaded guilty to having obstructed justice by assisting persons accused of connexion with the Cleveland-street scandals to leave the country, was on Tuesday sentenced to six week s' imprisonment.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National League in Dublin on Tuesday, the receipt of £2,751, including £2,500 from the National League of America, was announced, and the payment of £271 to evicted tenants.

### COLONIAL.

The session of the Victorian Legislature was opened on Wednesday at Melbourne by the Governor, Lord Hopetoun, who, in his speech, dwelt on the prosperity of the colony and congratulated his hearers on the satisfactory progress of the conferences respecting Australian federation.

The Newfoundland delegates stated on Tuesday their grievances against French encroachment before the Montreal Board of Trade, which passed a resolution of sympathy, but the French-Canadian representatives dissented.

Sir H. Parkes, the Premier of New South Wales, has met with an accident, from which he is recovering, but it is feared he will be confined to the house for some months.

### FOREIGN.

An agreement has been signed between the French and Egyptian Governments on the subject of the conversion of the debt. At Cairo the arrangement is not viewed with entire satisfaction.

The trial of Major Panitza and others for conspiracy against Prince Ferdinand and his Ministers began at Sofia on Tuesday and is expected to close next week.

General von Caprivi, the German Chancellor, has assured the Reichstag that the Triple Alliance remains in full force.

The correspondent of a Russian paper has given an account of a conversation with Prince Bismarck, in which the Prince is represented as declaring that his sudden and unexpected removal from office has embittered his feelings.

General Boulanger has recommended his adherents in Paris to abstain for the present from any special political agitation.

A Swiss paper, published in Paris, gives an account from an eye-witness of the barbarities practised by Russians officials on prisoners in Siberia.

The Tariff Bill was passed yesterday by the United States House of Representatives by a strictly party vote.

### OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Major-Gen. W. T. Fagan, B.S.C.; IG. of Hospitals J. Scott, Bo. Ret; Maj-Gen. F. C. Wells, Bo. Ret; Gen. Sir Hamilton-Gordon, K.C.B.; Canon Williams; Dr. Gotch; Rev J. Macnaught, M.A.; Rev C. Lacy, M.A.; Mr. G Hooper; Gen. d'Hautpaul; Gen. Von Fransecky; Baron Rodich; Mrs. Jayne.

## THE POWERS AND EAST AFRICA.

Major Wissmann's men supported by the German men-of-war, captured Mikindani on the 14th ult., so that the whole line of coast from Zanzibar southwards to that place is once more in German hands.

The incorporation of the Vita Company with the East African Company has been decided on.

The Budget Committee of the Reichstag on the 19th inst. passed the bill appropriating four millions and a half of marks for colonial purposes in Africa, and a subsidy of 350,000 marks to the line of steamers to East Africa.

The German East Africa Company has just published its financial statement for 1889, which again shows a loss of 369,739 marks on the working of the past year.

The negotiations between Sir Percy Anderson and Dr. Kraucl, with the co-operation of Sir Edward Malet, General von Caprivi, and Baron Marschall, have been briskly enough progressing, but it is stated without any very important results, though an amicable agreement is considered certain, and concessions will ultimately be made on both sides.

Sir Percy Anderson left for London on Saturday on a purely private errand, and will remain in England over Whitsuntide, returning in ten days. His presence in England will be utilised to report progress.

Cardinal Lavigerie, in the course of an interview with a press representative at Tunis, declared that the assertion made in a letter recently published by a London morning paper, that he had entered into an agreement with the German East African Company, is absolutely untrue.

The British Admiralty has issued orders for the gun-boats, Mosquito and Herald; recently built by Messrs. Yarrow and Co., to be de patched without delay for service on the Zambesi River. Crews are to be immediately selected for them at the various naval ports, and are to leave England for the Zambesi on June 2. Both vessels will be transferred in sections, and put together at the mouth of the river.

Spanish Anglophobes have attempted to get up demonstrations of sympathy for

## THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE speech of the German Emperor at Konigsberg on the 14th inst., in which he referred to the defence of the German frontiers, has again ruffled the feelings of Russian publicists. The principal journals call attention to the speech with evident displeasure—in some cases with undisguised indignation.

The Emperor William delivered another speech before leaving Konigsberg on the 16th inst., at a banquet given in his honour by the provincial deputies. The following extracts from this speech are especially noteworthy:—"Among the thoughts that rise within me when I am in Konigsberg, there is one which, I am firmly convinced, must have occurred to each of you at least once in his life. I mean that Konigsberg has acquired an important place in our whole modern life, owing to the fact that it was here, in the Palace church, that his Majesty the late Emperor William I. again proclaimed before the whole world his Kingship by the Grace of God. This 'Kingship by the Grace of God' expresses the fact that we Hohenzollerns accept our Crown only from Heaven, and are responsible to Heaven for the performance of its duties. I, too, am animated by this view and am resolved to act and to govern on this principle."

After alluding to the faithful loyalty of the province and the serious anxieties which the population, chiefly agricultural, of that province had had to bear, his Majesty continued:—"The King of Prussia stands so high above parties and party conflict that, seeking the best interest of all, he is in a position to make the welfare of every individual and every province in his kingdom his care. I know very well where in your case the shoe pinches, and what remains to be done for you, and I have formed my plans accordingly. It is my duty, and I shall take care, as long as I can to preserve peace. This is specially important for your agricultural population. I am, however, convinced, and rejoice that it has been emphasised here, that the consciousness that all Prussians stand shoulder to shoulder by their King, and are ready, if necessary, to sacrifice everything, gives the Prussian King the power to speak these words of peace with confidence. He is able to maintain peace, and I feel that those who should venture to break the peace will not be spared a lesson which they will not forget for a hundred years." Having expressed his satisfaction that the opinion is gaining ground that the future prosperity of the country depends on a strong and securely established peasantry, the Emperor concluded thus:—"Now, gentlemen, this is my opinion, too, and here I speak as King of Prussia. I shall let no one touch the province, and if it should be attempted my sovereignty will place itself as a rocher de bronze in the way."

The Austrian newspapers regard these allusions to Russia as entirely disposing of the story of a pending rapprochement between that Power and Germany. Indeed the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says he is authorised to state that nothing whatever is known of a rapprochement with Russia. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* also states that no credence is given in the German capital to the rumour.

On Tuesday (20th inst.), in the German Army Bill Committee, a letter was read from General von Caprivi in answer to an inquiry from the chairman as to whether the Chancellor would favour it with a statement as to the general political situation in Europe and its bearing on the matter in hand. The Chancellor replied that he regretted very much not being able to tell the Committee more than this which was already well known—namely, that the Triple Alliance continued to exist in full force, and that no chance whatever had taken place in the relations of the three allied States to one another.

It is rumoured in diplomatic circles in Rome that Germany is already negotiating the adhesion of Russia to a new Austro-German alliance in the eventuality of Italy resuming her liberty of action. "But the most serious danger for France at the present moment lies in the possibility of Germany being dragged to abandon her pacific policy in order to avail herself before it is too late of her present political and military situation. The powerful speeches pronounced the other day by Count Moltke at the Berlin Reichstag clearly demonstrate (writes the Rome correspondent of the *Daily Graphic*) that the danger of serious conflagrations is not so distant as people appear to believe.

Prince Bismarck has been given his views on the relations of Germany and Russia to a correspondent of the *Novoe Vremya* Germany, he said, needed the Austrian alliance for that same reason that Russia needed France. "You think that only Russia and Germany have a future and there is some truth in the belief. Before the Berlin Congress I had quite the same opinion; but I became aware that it would be difficult for us to go hand-in-hand, and I was obliged to regard the Russians with other eyes. I had the greatest desire to meet Russia half-way, and I defended her interests at the Congress as if I myself had been Russian. For instance, I learned from Count Schouvaloff that Russia desired Batoum. I immediately went in the night to Lord Beaconsfield. He made some opposition; but I told him that if he opposed me I would close the Congress. He subsequently acceded to my demands, and Batoum became Russian. Notwithstanding, Russia soon afterwards became hostile towards me." Prince Bismarck added that he had always been against war with Russia, that it would be a crime to Germany to endeavour to extend her frontiers beyond Memel, just as the acquisition of East Prussia would be unprofitable to Russia. A war with Russia was, therefore, almost impossible.

The Porte not having replied to the last Russian Note claiming payment of the arrears of the Russo-Turkish war indemnity, M. de Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, has addressed a fresh note to the Ottoman Government strongly demanding that Russia shall be paid out of the proceeds of the new loan contracted by the Porte, failing which the Russian Government reserves all measures.

A pamphlet about to be issued by M. Camille Dreyfus, the Radical Deputy for Paris, and political director of the *Nation*, is likely to create some sensation. It is entitled "The Necessary War." Of course that necessary war is between France and Germany, and M. Dreyfus considers the time has come, if not to declare it, at least to provoke it. His concluding wards are:—"The moment has come for France to make war on Germany. Let us make war; diplomatic reasons permit it; economic reasons impose it on us; and military reasons command it. Let us make war; the historic hour has come. Two years ago would have been too soon; in two years it may be too late.

### GERMANY.

The Reichstag on May 16 resumed the adjourned debate on the new Army Bill, which was ultimately read a first time and referred for detailed consideration to a committee of twenty-eight. General Von Caprivi replied on the whole debate, when he rebutted the insinuations that had been made that Prince Bismarck had left the foreign relations of the Empire in a troubled state. Speaking on behalf of the Government, he disclaimed all connection with a recent pamphlet, the writer of which demanded the further extension of the German frontier eastwards. He also denied that the nation was unable to bear any additional burden, and pointed to the increased population as showing that even after the increase provided for by the present bill had been made there would still be only about 1 per cent. of the nation serving with the colours, while even in 1816 there was 1¼ per cent. of the country under arms. "We base our position abroad (he said) first, on our own strength, which we cannot make too preponderant if we would preserve our alliances; and, secondly, on firm alliances, especially as they are coming into increased harmony with the sentiments of the nations. . . . In the case before us the question is not the nearness of a war, but the severity of one which is to be prevented. In his great speech of 1877, Prince Bismarck described our situation in case of defeat. It is not a jot different now. The Social Democrats would also not be spared, but would be sagnes a blance."

The committee held its first meeting on May 19. General von Verdy du Vernois Minister of War, gave a detailed account of the growth of the European armies since 1810. Most of his communications were meant to be confidential. France had five hundred and sixty-one battalions of infantry, Germany only five hundred and thirty-four, and the difference must be made good. Indeed, France has over eleven thousand effective soldiers more than Germany, and will have four thousand more even after the present addition. In Russia the peace strength has been raised, since 1880, from eight hundred and eighty thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven to nine hundred and twenty-three thousand three hundred and eighty-nine, and the term of military service extended to eighteen years. Russia has twenty-two corps, and her War Minister has more than three milliards at his absolute disposal. In answer to an Ultramontane member, General von Verdy gave the assurance that Germany can count, in case of need, on her allies, and that there is no reason to question either the solidity of the Triple Alliance or its pacific intentions. On the following day the delegate of the Minister of War, who was present, gave detailed information regarding the defensive position of Italy and Austria, which, he said, should show the great value to be attached to Germany's alliance with those countries. After a discussion of some minor matters, the general debate was closed.

### FRANCE.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on May 17, M. David introduced a bill providing that no Senator or Deputy shall be appointed Governor or Deputy-Governor of the Credit Foncier, or of the Bank of France. Urgency was declared for the measure by 449 to 11 votes, and the bill was referred to the Bureaux. The enquiry is now expected to last another week, or even more, the directors wishing for a thorough investigation.

In the Senate, on May 16, M. Ribot denied that the rights of France in the Newfoundland fisheries had been sacrificed by the *modus vivendi*. They were not concerned with the excitement that prevailed in Newfoundland, as they had to deal solely with the British Government, which had given assurances that it would take steps to enforce respect for the existing treaties. M. Bozerian moved the following resolution:—"The Senate approves the declarations of the Government, and relies on its resolution to cause the fishery rights on the Coast of Newfoundland by all treaties from 1713 to 1814 to be respected." The Government signified acceptance of this resolution, which was unanimously carried, and the Senate adjourned.

### THE BALKANS.

The court-martial for the trial of Major Panitza reassembled at Sofia on the 20th ult., under the presidency of Major Drandarevsky. There was a large attendance of the general public, and the secretaries of the Austrian, British, German, Italian, Roumanian, and Servian diplomatic agencies were again present.

The prisoner declared that he was not guilty of the charges brought against him. He swore that Colonel Kissoff was the leader in the conspiracy, and that it was agreed that after the deposition of Prince Ferdinand, the Ministers should leave the conspirators to act together. General Domontovich was to be admitted to Bulgaria only in the capacity of a Russian agent, and not as governor. If Colonel Kissoff agreed to this plan Major Panitza was to take no actual part in the plot, but was to remain in biding till summoned by Colonel Kissoff. The Major denied all the charges contained in the indictment in connection with Kissoff, but refused to reply to several questions put to him. In reference to his correspondence with the Russian, Captain Kalobkoff, he declared that their communications related to commercial matters. Lieut. Rizoff deposed that he was not in Major Panitza's confidence. He was not aware that Major Panitza was preparing a revolution. The court then examined the prisoners Markoff, Ablansky, and Tchawdaroff, the last-mentioned of whom deposed that Major Panitza explained to him on January 10 the state of affairs in the country, and added that Russia would occupy the Principality in March. He further said that when the major visited him, the former spoke as if he were the worse for liquor and left him in a rage. He was not acquainted with Panitza's plans. Major Panitza had represented to him that Colonel Kissoff had taken upon himself to bring about a revolution. On Wednesday the accused Captains Moloff, Kissoff, and Arnaudoff, were examined. The last-named was for some time employed as intermediary for the correspondence between Captain Kalobkoff and Major Panitza. Captain Moloff deposed that on Jan. 11 two intoxicated officers came to his house, whom he recognised as Major Panitza and Lieutenamt Rizoff. Major Panitza boasted that all the officers were with him. Captain Moloff declared that he had only met Stefanoff once, and that he had never spoken to him on the subject of a revolution.

## THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of this Association will be held at Westminster Chambers on May 30, Sir Richard Temple, Bart, G.C.S.I., L.L.D., D.C.L., M.P., will preside. A short address on India will be delivered at the conclusion of the meeting. The report for the past year states that the increase in the number of members reported last year has continued during the year under review. The council are pleased to be able to report that their endeavours for years, including the year under review, wherein no opportunity has been neglected of pressing for the abolition of the gold and silver plate duties, have been crowned with success. The abolition of the silver, plate duties as stated in Parliament, will be hailed with great satisfaction in India. The council draw attention to the resolution which was unanimously adopted by them, regarding the rights and privileges of the native States of India (p. 26 of the present volume of their Proceedings). They have also decided to elect the following donors as vice-presidents to fill up vacancies:—Their Highnesses the Rao of Cutch, G C I E, the Chief of Wadwan, the Maharaja Holkar of Indore, G C S I., the Thakore Sahib of Gondal, K C I E, His Highness the Chief of Palitana, and Gowrishankar Udeshankar, Esq, C S I. The council regret that General R M Macdonald, after his long and useful service, has retired from the vice chairmanship of the association: they are pleased to state that General Sir Richard Meade, K C S I, C I E, having consented to fill the vacancy thus caused was unanimously elected vice-chairman. The following gentlemen have resigned their membership since the last annual meeting:—Messrs. B. S. Mankar, E Mitchell, Chhotubhai Khandubhai Desai, C. A. R. Browning, C. I. E.; Surg.-Maj. R. Pringle; Messrs R. H. Smith, Sorabshah Hormasji Dantra, M.D.; F. H. Gottlieb, Ramchandra S. Chitgupi, and A. J. Holiday. The following gentlemen have been elected since the last annual meeting:—Sir W. W. Hunter, K.C.S.I.; Messrs. R. H. Smith, P. R. Valladares; Syed Hussan El Medini, Moonshee Nehal Chand; Messrs. R. M. Pankhurst, LL. D., W. S. Caine, M.P., H. J. Reynolds, C.S.I., F. C Channing, B.C.S., G. E. Ward, B.C.S., H. A. Sim, M. C.S. (life member), J. Kirkbridge, J. R. Reid, B.C.S., R. J. Wood G. D. Wybrow, M.C.S., A. H. Hildebrand, C.I.E., A. C. Tupp (late B. C. S). Sir W. W. Hunter, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Sir Lepel H. Griffin, K. C. S. I., and Mr. H. J. Reynolds, C. S. I., have been elected members of the council since the last meeting. According to the terms of Article 12, the following members of the council retired by rotation, and are eligible for re-election:—Mr. T. H. Thornton, C. S. I., W. Cornel, Ven. Archdeacon Baly; Messrs. Mancherjee M. Bhownaggree, C.I.E., H. S. King, C.I.E., M.P., W. Taylor, W. M. Wood, and Sir R. Lethbridge, K.C.I.E., M.P. The cash account, from May 1, 1889 to April 30, 1890, shows receipts (together with a balance at bankers on May 1 of £95 16s. 1d. and cash in hand £2. 9s. 7d.) of £601 11s. 10d.; and expenditure, £471 5s. 10d.; leaving a balance at bankers of £126 3s. 3d., and £5. 2s. 9d. in hand.

## TRAIN DE LUXE TO BRINDISI.

FOR some time past the Peninsular and Oriental Company have been negotiating with the Compagnie International des Wagons Lits and the French and Italian railways, with the view to the establishment of a special train de luxe in connexion with their India and China mail services from Brindisi. The subject became the more urgent owing to the growth of the mail matter carried in the mail train, and the difficulty experienced by some of the lines of conveying that weight, together with the passengers, in the same train at the accelerated speed which was desired. After protracted negotiations a contract has been entered into between the Peninsular and Oriental Company and the Wagons-Lits Company for the establishment of a special train de luxe, which train will be known throughout the Continent as the "Peninsular Express." This special train will run from London in connection with the Paris club train of the London, Chatham, and South-Eastern Companies, from Victoria and Charing-cross, leaving both stations at 3-15 on Fridays. At a conference of the English, French, and Italian railways, held at Paris on the 14th inst, the necessary conditions for this express service were agreed to. The train from Calais will consist of sleeping cars for fifty passengers, and a restaurant car, the whole to be of the most modern and perfect description. This special train, will run express via Paris, arriving at Brindisi at 4 p.m., on Sunday, in order that passengers proceeding overland to the East may go on board the mail steamers comfortably during daylight. There will be no change of carriage throughout the whole distance, and there will be no increase in the charge to passengers over the present rates. This new service will come into force outwards on Friday, July 18, and a similar train de luxe, with the same amount and description of accommodation, will leave Brindisi with the India and China mails, and further particulars in connection with this special service will be notified as soon as all the details have been arranged. The ordinary Indian mail train will leave London at 8. 15 p. m. each Friday evening as now, but on leaving Paris this train will be confined to mails only, no passengers being carried by it. It will by this means be lightened sufficiently to allow of its acceleration and of its arrival at Brindisi shortly after the special train de luxe.

THERE is not much mountaineering done in Simla, observes a local correspondent, but there is always Jakko to be conquered. It would not be a bad kind of race to have—to start, say from Peliti's, go as you please, on foot or pony-back, and see who would first get up to the Saddu's flagstaff. Twenty minutes would probably be the shortest time on record. This Jakko, by the way, is a small Alpine region in itself. There are a multiplicity of paths, none of them apparently leading anywhere in particular, but all of them bringing the climber out somewhere near the top. Some few roads have even been made, along which jinrickshaws can travel, but even these are marred by expanses of stone that make jinrickshaw-travelling little less than a series of unexpected jerks.

## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

### THE INDIAN OPIUM TRADE.

ON May 16th in the House of Commons, Sir J. Pease gave notice that that day four weeks he would move a resolution respecting the Indian opium trade.

### HALL-MARKING OF INDIAN WARES.

In answer to Mr. Bradlaugh the same day Sir J. Gorst said: The Secretary of State has referred the proposals of the Government to institute a special system of hall-marking for Indian wares to the Viceroy, but there has not yet been time for a reply.

### INDIAN TEMPLE PROPERTY.

In answer to Mr. Bradlaugh, Sir J. Gorst also said: An official inquiry was ordered with respect to the seizure and confiscation of certain property and trust funds belonging to the temples of Gunnesh, Shiva, and Anpurna, and the Chattra at Benares; and two reports, dated Feb. 14 and April 14, 1889, were made. These reports were unfavourable to the claim of the trustees of the temples, nor did the Commissioner suggest, as alleged, that property should be restored. No restoration has taken place, because the Government of India, after full consideration of the case, has come to the conclusion that the claim now preferred is not only unsupported by any evidence, but is also improbable and inconsistent with the claimant's own conduct. Mr. Bradlaugh: Will the reports be laid on the table? Sir J. Gorst: There is no objection.

### THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF INDIA.

Sir R. Temple presented a petition from the Mahomedans of the Punjab and Delhi, signed by upwards of 21,000 persons in their own vernacular. The prayer of the petition was adverse to the elective principle as proposed by what was called the National Congress of India.

### THE SILVER PLATE DUTY.

In reply to Mr. Labouchere on the 20th ultimo Mr. Howard Vincent, and Mr. Causton, Mr. Jackson said he hoped that the £120,000 would be sufficient to provide the full amount of the drawback upon silver plate. No change would be made in the regulations as to foreign plate. An extension of time had been granted to licensed dealers in plate within which to send in their detailed claims for drawback.

### INDIAN RAILWAYS.

In answer to Mr. Lawrence on the 22nd ult. Sir J. Gorst said communications as to the policy regarding the raising of funds for the construction of Indian railways have passed between the Secretary of Sate and the Government of India, but the correspondence is not yet complete. In reply to Sir R. Lethbridge, Sir J. Gorst said the Secretary of State would adhere to the policy which he had previously expressed—namely, that the Indian railways should be further extended, so far as the finances of the country would permit.

### SCIENCE TRIPOS AND THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Sir H. Roscoe asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he is aware that in consequence of the regulation which will presently come into action in regard to the limits of age for candidates for the higher branch of the Indian Civil Service, there have been strong expressions of opinion in the scientific Press and at the Universities that the conditions of the examinations for this service ought no longer to continue to be relatively so unfavourable to candidates whose studies have been chiefly in science as has hitherto been the case; whether a memorial has been presented to the Civil Service Commissioners, in which it is pointed out that the position of the science tripos in Cambridge University is now practically on an equal footing with the classical or the mathematical tripos, both from its numbers and from the awards assigned by the colleges to those of their members who distinguish themselves therein; and whether he will endeavour to secure that changes shall be made for admission to the Indian Civil Service such as shall secure more equal prospects of success for these whose chief studies have been in science than are at present accorded in these competitions. Sir J. Gorst: Yes, sir; such opinions have been expressed and such a memorial addressed to the Civil Service Commissioners, though not to the Secretary of State. The new regulations will shortly be issued; and the Secretary of State believes they will satisfy the object which the hon. member desires.

### THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

The duties of the Select Committee to consider the grievance of the officials of the Indian Uncovenanted Civil Service (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier*) will be of an unusually arduous nature. It is expected that the sittings will extend over several weeks. Witnesses are to be summoned from every part of India, and all their grievances will be inquired into. A list of names of officials from every branch of the service and every presidency and province of the country has already been prepared, and, having been sanctioned by the Government of India, has been laid before Sir John Gorst for final approval. In its present form it contains the names of over 200 persons; but whether all these will be called it is impossible to say. Some very interesting evidence—in the course of which reference will be made to a very recent scandal in India—will be tendered.

## THE INDIAN DELEGATES IN ENGLAND.

FIVE delegates from the Indian Congress were entertained at a banquet by the members of the Manchester Reform Club on May 16. The delegates were Sir William Wedderburn, Bart, president; Mr. George Yule, ex-president; Mr. A. O. Hume, C. B., general secretary; Messrs. Surendra Nath Banerjee, B. N. Mudholkar, LL. B., and M. V. Joshi, LL. B. Mr. C. Sch wann, M.P., was also present. Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., presided at the subsequent meeting, and said that if the representative principle was adopted in India, as the delegates desired, it would give great satisfaction to the whole of the Indian people, and it would also be of the greatest possible benefit to the British people. A Government that was supreme, that was open to no criticism, and subject to no discussion, was not a progressive Government, and it would have been foolish to establish a system of national education if it was intended that the Indian people should be treated as a subject race. They should rather be made to feel that under the British rule they would be more happy and more prosperous than under any other Government in Europe. Mr. Mudholkar said when they found in India that they could not obtain sufficient redress for their grievances, it was to the generous and just British public that they come to prefer their appeal. Mr. Surendra Banerjee said they were proud of their principles, and would yield to no compromise that did not include the recognition of the representative element in the constitution of their Government. They did not bind themselves to any party, but appealed to the sense of justice and fair-play of all Englishmen. They would be less than human beings if, after living under the influence of a free Press and a system of education, they were not filled with a lofty enthusiasm and a resolve to transfer to their country something of the spirit that prevailed in England. Other speakers followed.

Mr. C. E. Schwann, M. P., was to give dinner on Tuesday, June 17, at his new house in Prince's gate, to the members of the English Committee of the Indian Congress and the delegates sent over to this country by that organisation. The English Committee consists of Sir William Wedderburn, M.P., Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., Mr. J. E. Ellis, M.P., Mr. W. S M'Laren, M.P., Sir George Yule, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and Mr. William Digby, secretary. The delegates have just been recruited by the arrival in England from Madras of Mr. Eardley Norton, who, like Sir William Wedderburn, may possibly be a candidate for Parliament at the general election.

## THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, May 23.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Col W F Bartleman, B Inf | Mr C Collingwood, B |
| Col R M B Thomas, B S C | Mr E J Neuville, B |
| Lieut-Col H Wylie, CSI, B Inf | Mr C A H Wood, B |
| Major A de V Alexander, B S C | Mr G T Sparke, B |
| Major H N McRae, BSC | Col C H Grace, M SC |
| Capt R C S Macausland, B S C | Col F Kilgour, M SC |
| Lieut A G Medley, B S C | Major-Gen A G F Hogg, Bo SC |
| Lieut G F Rowcroft, B S C | Col J G McRae, Bo SC |
| Surg F P Maynard, B Med Estab | Lieut-Col J T Carruthers, Bo SC |
| Mr A M B Irwin, B Cov | Lieut-Col F T Ebden, Bo SC |
| Mr A C Tute, B Cov | Major F Stevenson, D S O, Bo SC |
| Mr J Wilson, B Cov | Capt W Quentin, Bo SC |
| Mr W J Greer, B | Mr C G Blathwnyt, Bo Cov |
| Mr A Wilson, B | Mr G Jacob, Bo Cov |
| Mr J W Lewer, B | Mr J Gouldsworthy, Bo |

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Col G C Jackson, B Cav, till Dec 1, 1890 | Lieut E H Cole, B S C, 2 mo |
| Capt E H Rodwell, B SC, till Nov 14, 1890 | Major J B Rawlinson, D S O, M SC, 8 mo |
| Capt W Cook, B S C, 23 days | Surg-Major T Mayne, M Med Estab, 5 weeks |
| Mr F R Upcott, B, 1 year and 27 days' furl | Lieut-Col J Willoughby, Bo SC, 4 mo. |

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Surg J G Jordan, B Med Estab | Mr L M Thornton, B Cov. |
| Surg H M Brabazon, B Med Estab. | Capt E C M Lushington, M SC. |

## THE GAZETTE.

### MILITARY.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 20.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve of the following promotions in the Army:—General Sir John Lintorn Arabin Simmons, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Colonel Commandant, Royal Engineers, to be Field-Marshal; General Sir Frederick Paul Haines, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Colonel, the Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be Field-Marshal.

Royal Horse Guards.—Capt. Frederick C. Strickland-Constable, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on retired pay.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Second Lieut. C. W. Battine to be Lieutenant, vice H. K. MacGeorge, seconded.

19th Hussars.—Lieut. Francis E. L. Swan resigns his commission.

Grenadier Guards.—Capt. Malcolm Drummond retires from the service, receiving a gratuity. Supernumerary Lieut. Francis John Davies to be Lieutenant, vice C. Fergusson, appointed Adjutant.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment).—Lieut.-Colonel and Col. Robert Bleazby retires on retired pay.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment).—Lieut. George Reginald Lacelles has been seconded for service on the Staff.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment).—Supernumerary Capt. Lawrence C. Dundas, D.S.O., to be Captain, vice C. E. de la P. Beresford, seconded.

The Norfolk Regiment.—Second Lieut. C. W. G. Richardson to be Lieutenant, vice D. K. Presgrave, superseded for absence without leave.

The Lincolnshire Regiment.—Capt J. de Hoghton has been seconded for service on the Staff; Second Lieut. H. H. Harington to be Lieutenant, vice H. E. Walter, appointed Adjutant.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry).—Supernumerary Major John M. E. Waddy to be Major, vice B. B. Twyne, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay,

The Leicestershire Regiment.—Lieut. Francis H. Domenichetti has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment),—The undermentioned Captains to be Majors:—John W. R. Parker, vice J O C Moller, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay; and Charles J. Spottiswoode, vice E. S. N. Dickenson, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay. The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—Michael Lloyd Farrar, vice J. W. R. Parker and George Pearson, vice C. J. Spottiswoode. Second Lieut. Gerard Christian to be Lieutenant, vice M. L. Ferrar.

The South Wales Borderers.—Capt. Percy T. Armitage has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary forces; Quartermaster-Sergeant Frank Bourne to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorary Lieut. W. Hogan retired.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).—Supernumerary Capt. Douglas C. Mercer to be Captain, vice A. M. Carthew-Yorstoun, seconded; Capt. Thomas M. M. Berkeley has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

The Essex Regiment.—Second Lieut. G. M. Tufnell to be Lieutenant, vice R. C. Bowen, promoted.

The Northamptonshire Regiment.—Lieut. A. H. C. Kenney-Herbert has been seconded for service on the Staff. Lieut. Edward Osborne Smith to be Adjutant, vice Capt. W. F. Fawcett, whose period of service in that appointment expires.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment.)—Capt. Frederick B. Fanshawe has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment).—The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, to complete establishment:—W. C. S. Prince, vice R. J. Ross, seconded; C. H. C. Grace, vice H. H. Woollright, promoted; W. F. Leader, vice F. Sapte, promoted.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Capt. and Brevet Major Arthur Davidson has been seconded for service on the Staff. Captain Robert C. A. B. Bewicke has been seconded for service on the Staff. Second Lieut A. R. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley to be Lieutenant, vice C. E. H. Hobhouse, resigned.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment.)—Major James Henry Bowhill retires from the service receiving a gratuity.

The York and Lancaster Regiment.—Capt. Herbert C. O. Plumer has been seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut. Stuart Peter Rolt to be Captain, vice A S Palmer, seconded; Second Lieut. S. E. D. Webb to be Lieutenant, vice S P Rolt.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Lieut-Col and Col Edward Everett, DSO, retires on retired pay.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut-Col and Col Charles J Burnett to be placed on half-pay on appointment to the Staff.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Lieut William Elliot Cairnes to be Captain, vice W H P Plomer, appointed Adjutant, 5th Battalion; Lieut Tom Evelyn O'Leary, Adjutant, to be Captain, to complete Establishment.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Second Lieut F G Pierce to be Lieutenant, vice E V Martin, seconded.

Army Service Corps—Lieut the Hon John Forbes-Sempill (Master of Sempill), from the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, and from the Attached List, to be Lieutenant on the Permanent List, vice W D Ewart, who exchanges Lieut Walter Douglas Ewart, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, from the Permanent List, to be Lieutenant on the Attached List, vice the Hon J Forbes-Sempill (Master of Sempill) who exchanges.

Staff.—Lieut.-Col. J. C. Dalton, from half-pay, is continued in the appointment of Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General at Headquarters; Capt. K. MacLaren, 13th Hussars, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir B. C. Russell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Commanding the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot.

Chaplains' Department.—The Rev. E. H. Goodwin, B. A., Chaplain to the Forces, 3rd class, to be Chaplain to the Forces, 2nd class.

Medical Staff.—Brigade Surgeon William Richard Berkeley has been placed on retired pay; Surgeon William Perceval Gore Graham, M. B., has been seconded for service with the Egyptian army.

Veterinary Department.—The undermentioned Veterinary Surgeons to be Veterinary Surgeons, First-class, ranking as Captains:—Henry T. W. Mann, George R. Griffith.

Memoranda.—Major-Gen. William Hanbury Hawley retires upon retired pay; Major Howard Melliss, Bombay Staff Corps, is granted the local and temporary rank of Lieut-Col in the East Indies while holding the appointment of Chief Inspecting Officer of the Native States Armies; Hon. Capt. and Deputy Commissary Cyril Tyler, Bombay Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Major.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels; Walter Scott, Bombay Staff Corps; Edward S. Creek, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels, from half-pay, retire on retired pay: Anthony Cope, Edward S. N. Dickenson.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.—Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon-Major John James Saville, North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry, to be Surgeon-Major ranking as Lieutenant-Colonel.

The undermentioned officers to be Surgeons, ranking as Captains:—Surgeon Thomas Philip, M.B., 1st Volunteer Battalion, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders); Acting Surgeon William John Lawrie, M.D., 2nd Volunteer Battalion the Royal Scots Fusiliers.

India Office, May 16.—The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces, and admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India:—

Madras Staff Corps.—To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Major C. B. Cooke.

Bengal Staff Corps.—To be Lieutenant Colonels; Major J. F. J. Miller, Major G. F. Churchill, Major E. C. Elliston. To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. E. J. Drummond, from the West Yorkshire Regiment, dated June, 25, 1888, but to rank from August 29, 1885; Lieut. R. Harman, from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, dated May 10, 1888, but to rank from August 25, 1886; Lieut. W. H. Manning, from the South Wales Borderers, dated July 14, 1888, but to rank from August 25, 1886; Second Lieut H A H Thompson, from the East Surrey Regiment, dated July 31, 1888.

Bombay Staff Corps—To be Captains, Lieut R D Broome; Lieut M E Carthew Yorstoun. To be Lieutenants; Lieut A E Barton, from the Yorkshire Light Infantry, dated October 12, 1888, but to rank from August 29, 1885; Second Lieut C S Stack, from the 6th Dragoon Guards.

Indian Army.—To be Colonels: Lieut Col H E D Bayley, Madras Infantry, Lieut.-Col C L Prendergast Bengal Infantry; Lieut-Col F W Macmullen, Bengal Cavalry; Lieut-Col H F Woodcock, Bengal Infantry.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the following officers:—Col E Sweteham, Bengal Staff Corps; Col W L Samuells, Bengal Staff Corps; Col A D Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps; Col A N Phillips, Bengal Infantry; Lieut-Col C J A Yates, Bombay Infantry; Major J A C Cook, Bengal Staff Corps; Major J A C Wedderburn, Bengal Staff Corps; Surgeon General Sir B Simpson, M D, K C I E, Bengal Medical Establishment; Surgeon General G Bidie, C I E, Madras Medical Establishment; Brigade Surgeon C P Oldham, Bengal Medical Establishment; Brigade Surgeon E Fitzgerald, Bengal Medical Establishment; Brigade Surgeon G D Riddell, Madras Medical Establishment.

The following appointment has been made to the Personal Staff in India:—Captain L. Stamer, 16th Lancers, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Governor, Madras. The following appointment to the Staff has been made by the Government of India:—Major H. E. Penton, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Inspector of Army Signalling for Madras and Bombay, vice Major A. M. Paterson, who rejoins his regiment.

### NAVAL.

Admiralty, May 15.—Commander R. Poore has been promoted to the rank of Captain in her Majesty's Fleet.

Staff Engineer W. H. Gulliver has been advanced to the rank of Fleet Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet.

Engineers F. Worth, A. D. Watson, H. J. Walker, and H. Hawkins have been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet.

## THE GORDON STATUE AT CHATHAM.

THE statue of General Gordon, which has been appropriately erected at the great School of Military Engineering at Chatham, with which Gordon was so long and intimately connected, was unveiled on May 19 by the Prince of Wales.

His Royal Highness, who was accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, and attended by a brilliant staff, reached Chatham by special train shortly before one o'clock, the guns at Spur Battery, Fort Amherst, announcing his arrival. At the railway station were assembled the members of the ancient court-leet of the manor of Chatham, with Mr. Browne, the high constable, at their head. An address from this body was read to his Royal Highness, who made the briefest of replies, and immediately afterwards entered his carriage, in which, accompanied by a large retinue of distinguished officers, he drove to the Royal Engineer Barracks at Brompton, through streets lined with spectators. From the railway station to the barracks troops lined the whole of the streets, while the cavalry escort was furnished by the West Kent Yeomanry Cavalry. A variety of triumphal arches had been erected, among the most conspicuous of which were those set up by the Freemasons and the Royal Engineers. That of the latter was a work of a remarkable character, the whole being constructed entirely of implements, materials, and appliances in use by the corps of Engineers. Awaiting the arrival of the Prince was the battalion of the Royal Engineers in strong force, while inside the Royal Engineer enclosure was a guard of honour.

The statue, the work of Mr. Onslow Ford, A.R.A., represents General Gordon riding a camel and wearing the uniform of an Egyptian General. On the bronze pedestal is the simple word "Gordon." Close to the statue to be unveiled were drawn up a number of boys and lads from the Gordon Home and the Arthuse training-ship, in both of which institutions General Gordon took a deep interest.

General Sir L. Nicholson, Inspector-General of Fortifications, as president of the Gordon Memorial Committee, addressing the Prince of Wales, explained the circumstances under which the memorial statue had been erected by the Royal Engineers, in conjunction with the Royal Artillery and Engineer Volunteers. The form the memorial had taken was a stained-glass window in Rochester Cathedral, a monument in Westminster Abbey, a marble bust at Chatham Barracks, and a replica of the same at Woolwich, a shield to Miss Gordon, and the statue he had now the honour to ask his Royal Highness to unveil.

The Prince of Wales, in reply, said:—Sir Lothian Nicholson and Gentlemen,—It is with sincere satisfaction that I find myself here to-day, having accepted your invitation to unveil the statue now erected to the memory of the brave General Charles George Gordon—a statue erected to his memory, not only by his old comrades, but also by the Royal Artillery and the Volunteer Corps of Engineers. The name of Charles George Gordon is one not likely ever to be forgotten; it is one which not only his own comrades will like to honour, but which will be honoured and respected for ever by all Englishmen. It would be superfluous to say anything particuler in alluding to him, because all his acts are so well known; but I cannot help reminding you of his distinguished service in the Crimea, where he remained, I believe, during the whole time of the campaign. Also his services in China, more especially at Canton, where he commanded what was called "the ever-victorious army." Then we know he went both to India and South Africa, and eventually became Governor-General of the Equatorial Provinces, where also he did so much and had one great object in view—the abolition of slavery. Then we have him Governor-General of the Soudan, where, alas! the army sent out to his relief arrived too late, and one of our greatest soldiers earned the martyr's crown. I have only to repeat how gratified I am to have the proud privilege of unveiling this statue, which, I am sure, will always be looked upon by generations to come and by all his own comrades with the honour and respect due to his name.

His Royal Highness then unveiled the statue, from which the Union Jack fell off, the band in the meantime playing what is said to have been Gordon's favourite hymn, "For ever with the Lord." The sculptor was then introduced to the Prince,

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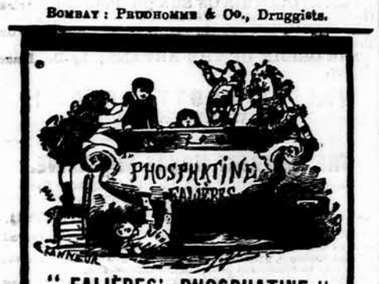


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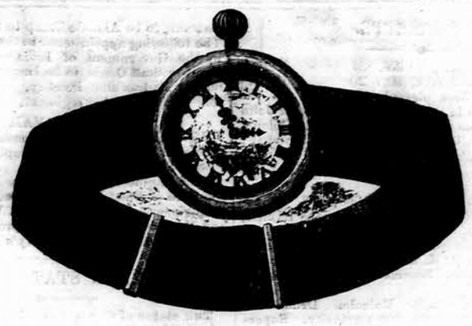

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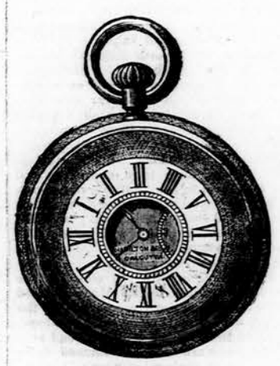

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